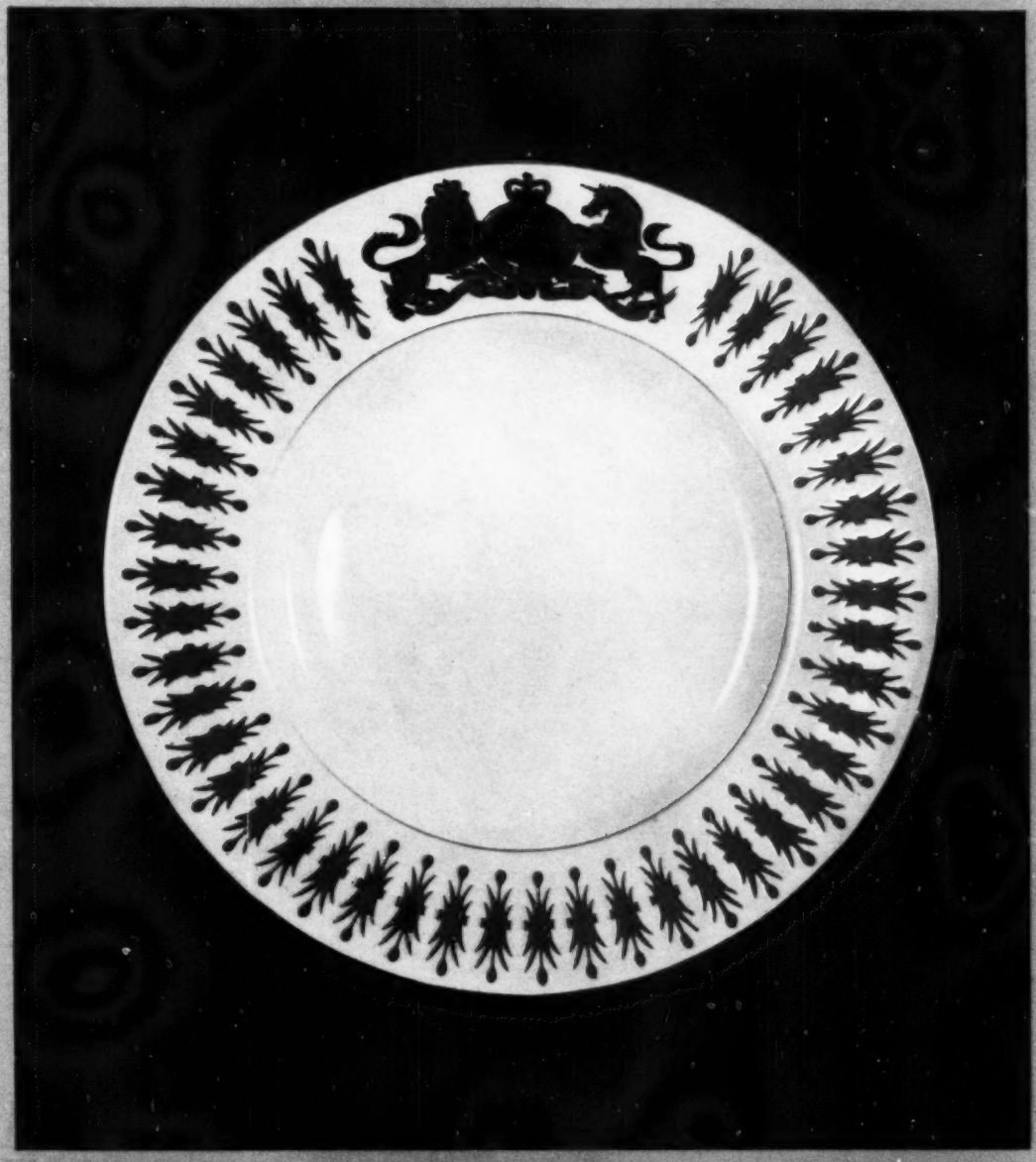
Board of Trade Journal

Volume 184. No. 3450

3 May 1963



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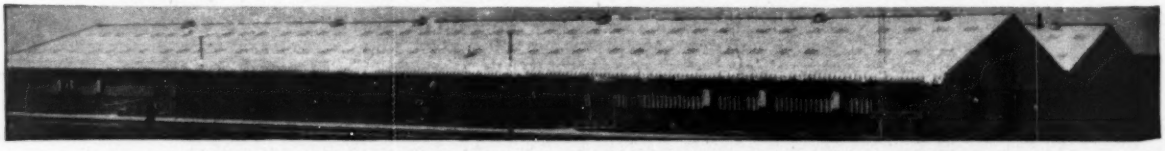

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Board of Trade Journal

Volume 184, No. 3450 | 3 MAY 1963 | Price 1s. 3d. net

Pages 981-1052 | Annual Subscription including Inland Postage, £3 18s. 0d.

Our Embassies High-light British Design and Craftsmanship

By Harold Glover,

Controller of Supplies, Ministry of Public Building and Works.

BRITAIN MAINTAINS Ambassadors, High Commissioners or other representatives in almost every country in the world. It is the job of the Ministry of Public Building and Works to house the Ambassador (or High Commissioner) and some of his staff and to provide offices for them. The Ministry's Supplies Division provides the furniture for both offices and residences. This work provides a unique opportunity to show to the world the high quality of British skill and craftsmanship.

The scope of this furnishing operation is wide: in monetary terms, the job costs nearly £1 million annually; as to style, the Ministry has to maintain the valuable antiques at our embassy in Paris as well as to supply new furniture of modern design for offices and houses currently under construction; the scale varies from new residences for Ambassadors and High Commissioners to minor consulates and flats for typists; the climate may be that of tropical Africa or sub-arctic Finland. Whatever the problem, the aim is always to answer it and to project the best possible image of this country.

The supply and maintenance of furniture for residences of historic interest is itself a fascinating topic, but readers of this *Journal* will no doubt be interested primarily in the furnishing of new buildings and the opportunities that occur for the display abroad of modern British goods. It is our policy to build and furnish all new residences and offices in line with present-day thinking, living and working. Although £1 million a year is a lot of money, it has to cover many requirements, and we have to get the best possible value for every penny we spend. We cannot supply British goods everywhere but we try to in the reception rooms of houses for heads of missions, important offices, commercial centres and similar places. Elsewhere we supply local goods if they are satisfactory in quality and cheaper than the delivered cost of British equipment. In practice, British goods turn out to be the best value for money in most countries.

Important Residences present a unique challenge. The rooms have to be large enough for formal entertaining on a considerable scale. Dinner parties may include twenty or thirty guests and receptions are often held for a hundred people or more at a time. But most modern furniture in general production is designed for small houses and flats, and relatively little of ordinary trade production looks well in big reception and dining rooms. In fact, much of the furniture for the larger rooms has to be specially designed; this work is carried out by our own Design Unit.

When a new residence is planned, the furnishing staff discuss with the architect the basic approach to the type and layout of furniture the house calls for and draw up the outlines of a furnishing scheme. Once this has been settled, the Design Unit starts work on any special furniture needed, which is then made under contract by one of the furniture manufacturers specializing in this type of work. The standard of craftsmanship required and provided is very high. While this work goes on, the details of the furnishing scheme are settled, fabrics and carpets selected, and orders are placed for the many trade products that will be needed.

The range of carpets and soft furnishings now available is so wide that most requirements in this field can be met from trade products. Practically every British fabric and floor covering in current production is available to the furnishing staff, and a selection of over four thousand samples is kept at Headquarters; this is continually being refreshed by new additions and weeded of discontinued lines. It represents one of the most comprehensive collections of soft furnishings in London. Nevertheless, the need often arises for a special design, perhaps of a curtain material with a large repeat for use at big windows, or an unusually wide carpet of unique colour or pattern. The trade is outstandingly adaptable in meeting such needs; one example was a special curtaining designed by Cecil Collins and manufactured by Edinburgh Weavers Limited for the big conference hall in the Washington Offices, which was completed in 1960; the repeat of the pattern of this fabric was fifteen feet – the full height of the window.

Finally, all the separate items come together in a London depot for inspection before they are packed and shipped to their final destination, perhaps half-way across the world. A member of the furnishing staff usually flies out to see that all is properly installed – a task that may not be as easy in, say, Monrovia as it is in London.

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The *Board of Trade Journal* is published weekly by H.M. Stationery Office, price 1s. 3d. (Annual Subscription £3 18s. 0d. including inland or surface but not air postage) and is obtainable directly from the following addresses: York House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2; 423 Oxford Street, London, W.1; 13A Castle Street, Edinburgh, 2; 39 King Street, Manchester; 35 Smallbrook, Ringway, Birmingham, 5; 109 St. Mary Street, Cardiff; 50 Fairfax Street, Bristol, 1; 80 Chichester Street, Belfast; or through any bookseller.

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Editorial Communications should be addressed to the Editor, *Board of Trade Journal*, Room 2410, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Trafalgar 8855, Ext. 2192). Address for telegrams and cables 'Boneblack, London.'

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Reprints of Articles. Reprints from the *Board of Trade Journal*, which should be ordered within one week of publication, cost £3 0s. 0d. per page (or part) for 250 copies. (Larger quantities 5s. 0d. per page for each additional 125 copies.)

Orders and remittances for reprints should be addressed to the Director of Publications (P.2), H.M. Stationery Office, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1. Cheques should be made payable to H.M. Paymaster-General.

CONTENTS

	PAGE
Our Embassies High-light British Design and Craftsmanship	981
Exporting for Profit. Visit to Britain of Yugoslav Minister. Visit of Venezuelan Minister of Communications. Middle East Offers Opportunity for British Industry.	989
Countries of EFTA Can Match Dynamism of EEC. Minister of State to Visit Cumberland and Westmorland. U.K.'s Sustained Economic Growth Depends on Increased Exports	990
Export Documentation Committee Meeting.	991
EEC Economic Quarterly Survey. Overdrafts of the Nationalized Industries. EFTA Origin of Goods Amendment Order, No. 2	992
N.E. Scotland Deputation to B.o.T. Business Monitor: Production Series. Applications for Temporary Exemption from Import Duty. The Import Duties (General) (No. 3) Order 1963. The Import Duties (Temporary Exemptions) (No. 5) Order 1963	993
Application for Anti-dumping Duties on Gelatine and Glue. Report on Marking of Imported Raw Cucumbers. The Hydrocarbon Oil Duties (Drawback) (No. 2) Order 1963.	994
The Economy – Selected Indicators	995
United Kingdom Trade in the First Quarter	996
Import and Export Prices in March	1005
Production of Man-made Fibres. Production of Cars and Commercial Road Vehicles in March	1006
Acquisitions and Amalgamations of Quoted Companies 1954-1961	1007
Retail Sales in Northern Ireland in February. N.I. Index of Industrial Production	1009
Registrations of British and Foreign Films. British Film Fund Agency	1011
Trade Fairs and Exhibitions at Home and Overseas	1015
Trade Fairs and Exhibitions in the United Kingdom	1017
Overseas Trade Section	
Israel can be a Market of Unusual Interest	1023
Trade and Financial Arrangements Imports from Japan. Poland and France. Greece and Czechoslovakia. Czechoslovakia and Finland. Czechoslovakia and Albania. France and Switzerland. Denmark and Roumania	1028, 1030
Information for United Kingdom Exporters	1031
Tariff, Customs, Import and Other Regulations in Overseas Countries	
Iran: Export-Import Regulations	1035
Tunisia: Duty-free Quota for Nitrogenous Fertilizers. **Portuguese East Africa (Mozambique):** Liquidation of Indian Assets	1038
Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda: Customs Tariff Changes. **Republic of South Africa:** Customs Tariff Changes. Customs Tariff Applications. **Gambia:** Import Licensing Arrangements. **Ceylon:** Import Restrictions on Fish and Fish Products	1039
Sarawak: Pioneer Industries Ordinance. Prohibition of Imports. **Australia:** Revision of Customs By-laws. Decisions on Tariff Classifications. Substitute Notice	1040
Australia: British Commercial Representatives in Australia and Trinidad	1041
Australia: Details of Tariff Changes	1042
New Zealand: Import Licensing Schedule for 1962-63. **Uruguay:** New Import Regulations	1044
Jamaica: Import Licensing Arrangements. **United States:** Hearing on New Tariff Provisions. Imports of Distilled Spirits, Wines and Beer. **Canada:** Foods and Drugs Act and Regulations	1047
Canada: Use of Liquid Eggs in Food Products. **Irish Republic:** Imports of Raw Onions. **France:** Imports of Goods from Britain under Negotiated Quotas	1048
European Communities: Further Translation of EEC Regulations. **The Netherlands:** Import Duty Tariff Quotas. **Switzerland:** Deletions from List of Revenue Duties. Amendment to the Swiss Customs Tariff.	1049
Italy: Further Changes in Customs Duties. Decrees Concerning Chemical Additives and Colouring Matters in Foodstuffs	1051

Front Cover Photograph

A striking example of British design is this newly designed piece of fine bone china dinner ware bearing the Royal Arms and a motif in two tones of gold. This ten inch plate will form part of a service designed by Professor Richard Guyatt and made by Minton Ltd., of Stoke-on-Trent for British official residences.

Our Embassies High-light British Design and Craftsmanship

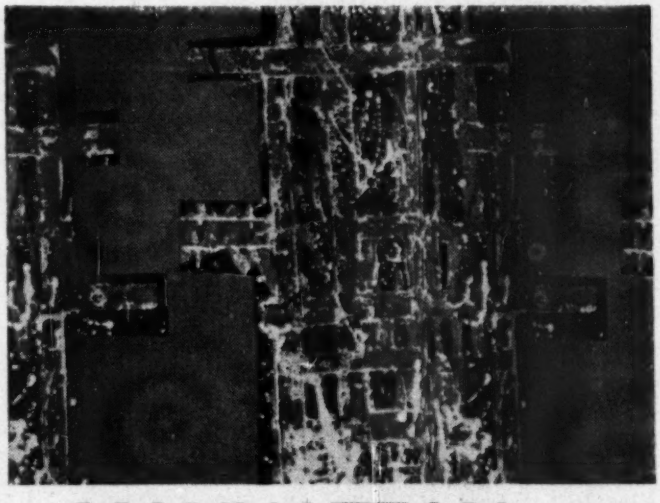
(Continued)

Among the more important new houses recently furnished are residences at Lagos, Accra, Khartoum, Monrovia and Belgrade. Photograph E shows the dining room at Lagos, completed in 1960, and photograph F the principal drawing room at Belgrade, furnished in 1959.

The equipment provided for a head of mission normally covers everything needed to run his house and extends to china, glass and silverware. Although trade products are in use in many residences, the Ministry has itself commissioned a number of new designs. Photograph A shows part of a set of silver designed and now being made by Mr. David Mellor. The glassware in this picture is part of a set designed for the Ministry by Professor Robert Goodden, of the Royal College of Art, further examples of which appear in photograph B; these glasses are made for the Ministry by Thomas Webb & Sons Limited of Stourbridge. A further set of crystal glassware is being designed by Mr. W. M. Harris, in co-operation with the Stourbridge Glass Company, but this design has still to be approved by the Minister before the service can go into production. The cover picture shows a plate from a new dinner service designed by Professor Richard Guyatt and executed by Mintons. The black and gold decoration on fine china creates a particularly rich effect; and the coat of arms used on David Mellor's silver will be to a design by Professor Guyatt, so that the china and silver will live together in harmony.

When a large new house is built, we usually have plenty of time to plan and execute the furnishing scheme, and each residence is given individual treatment. But much of the residential accommodation occupied by staff serving in missions overseas is rented from local landlords. Fully furnished accommodation is often hard to get or very expensive to lease. We therefore have the task of providing much of the furniture required. In this type of work, speed is essen-

(Continued on page 985)



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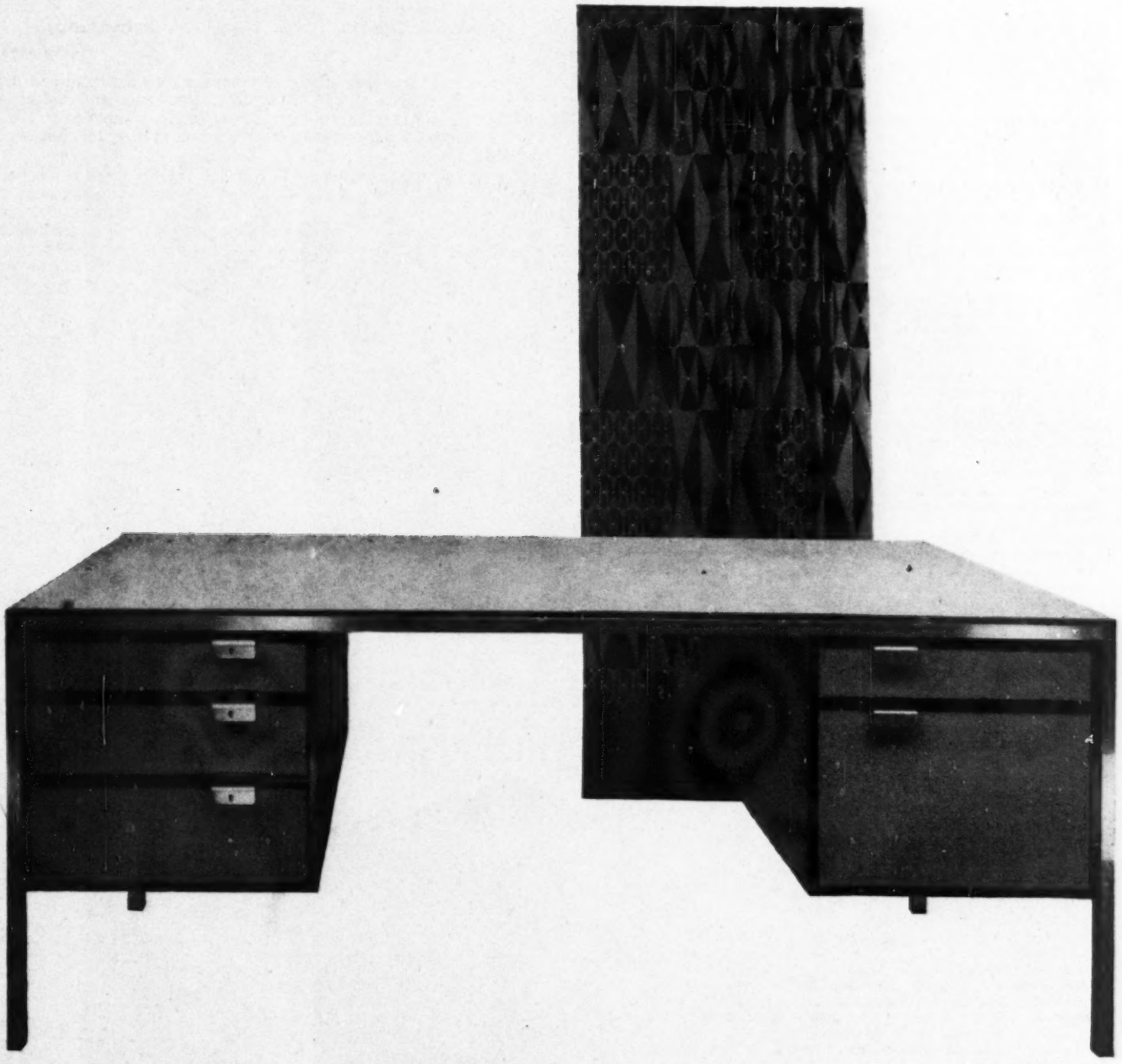
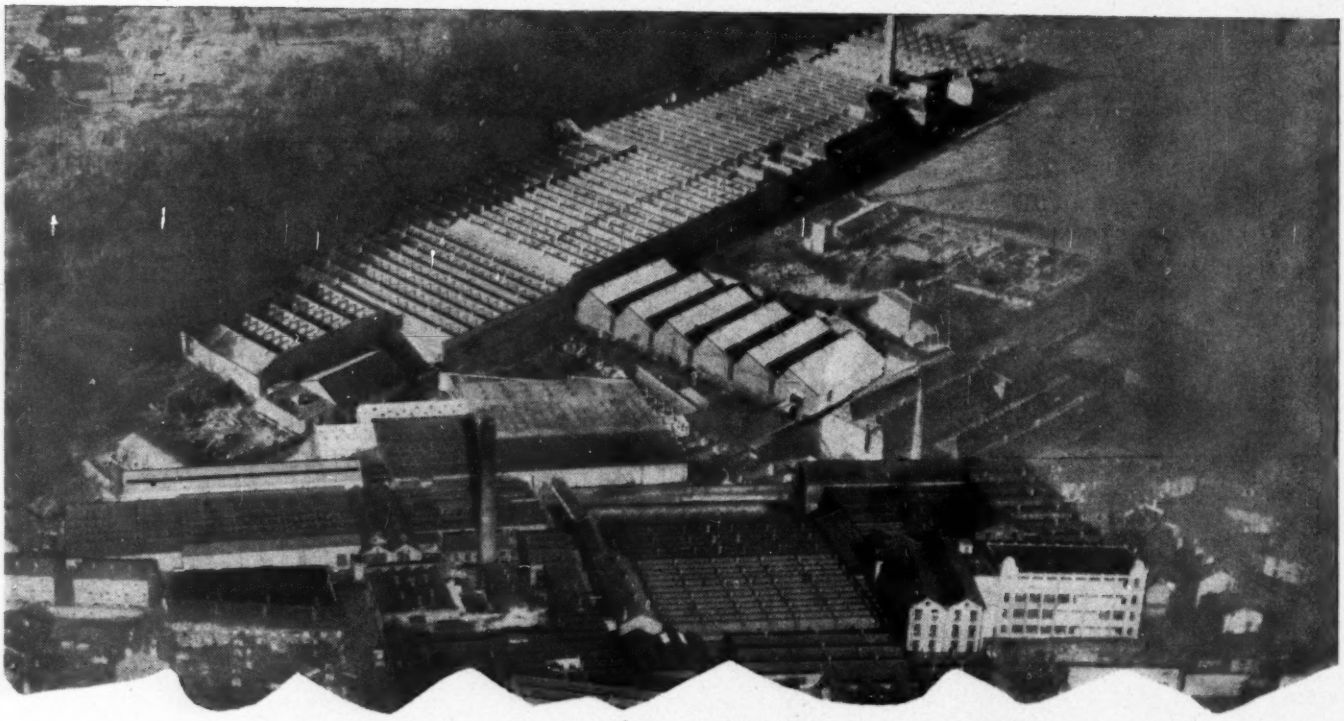


This desk was designed by the Ministry of Public Building and Works and made by Heal's. It's one item from a range of furniture made by Heal's for British Embassy suites. The fabric, 'Scintilla' printed cotton, was designed by F. de C. Dinzl. The famous Heal fabrics are used extensively in British Embassies. Throughout the world, when the top thought is fine design you can live in, people specify Heal's.

HEAL'S

196 Tottenham Court Road, London W1. Museum 1666



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when a handful of cottage craftsmen made the first blankets and carpets for Edwin Firth, factories in Yorkshire have been making carpets and furnishing fabrics for all parts of the world. We are proud to have supplied carpets and fabrics for many years to: **EMBASSIES - CIVIC & GOVERNMENT OFFICES - HOSPITALS - SCHOOLS - SHIPS - RAILWAY COMPANIES - MOTOR CARS - AIRCRAFT - CHURCHES - THEATRES** *all over the world.*

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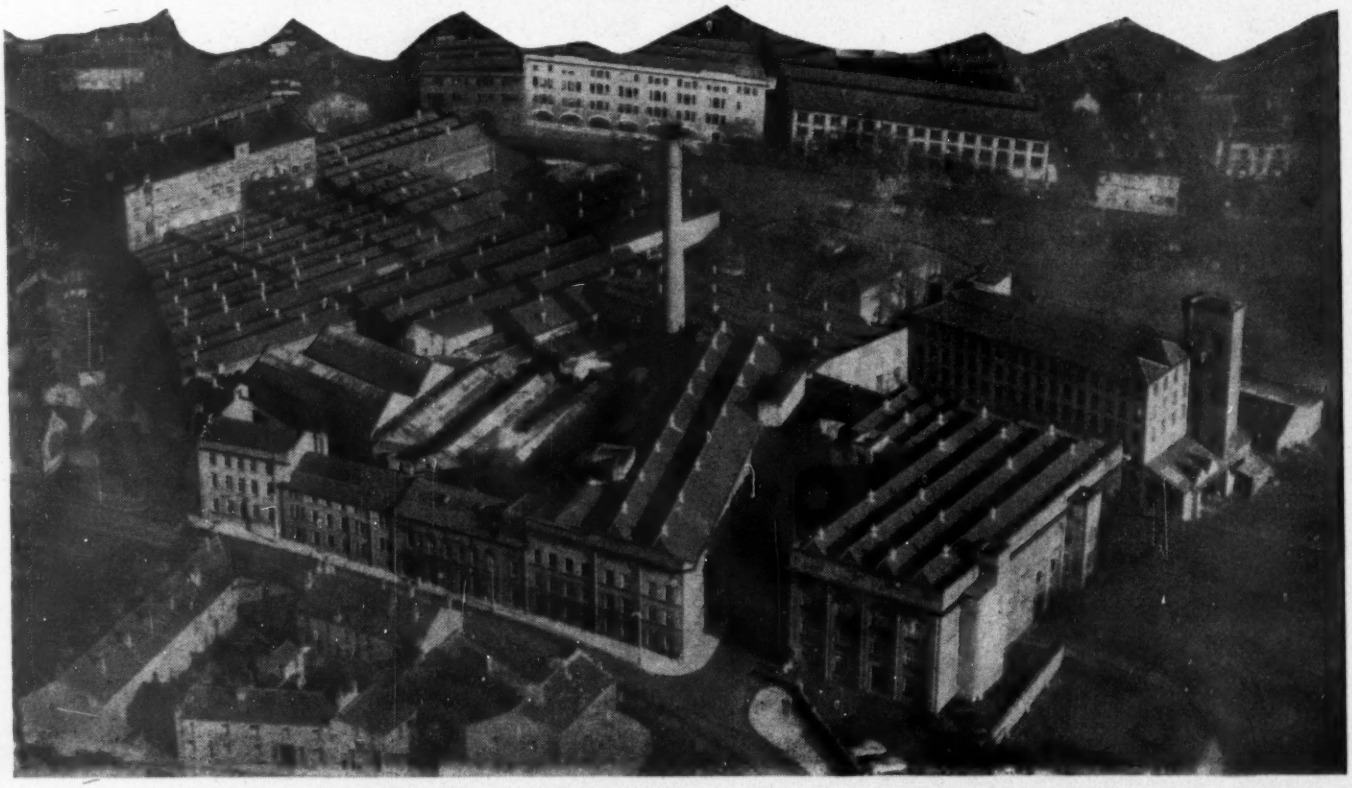

Our Embassies High-light British Design and Craftsmanship

(*Continued*)

tial if houses and flats coming onto the market are to be snapped up and occupied quickly. The choice of hard and upholstered furniture has therefore been deliberately restricted to a selection of the best and most suitable of current British production, and stocks of this furniture are maintained in our London furniture store. To complement these stocks we have made special contracts with manufacturers of soft furnishings and floor coverings, under which their full current ranges are immediately available. These arrangements enable us to carry out high quality work at short notice on a large scale with the maximum economy, not only of prime cost but of staff time also.

The scheme covers a wide range of needs. It includes dining furniture for parties up to 14, a wide selection of upholstered furniture, bedroom suites and a range of soft furnishings sufficient for accommodation for staff of the different grades.

Within each price bracket, the furniture is as good as possible in both quality and design. All the pieces are tropicalized.

We have also paid careful attention to office furniture. The basic range is standardized, and the designs, mainly in steel, were prepared by our Design Unit; they are made under contract by a number of manufacturers. Furniture of this general type was first used abroad in the High Commission Offices at Delhi, completed in 1959. In the light of experience, modifications were introduced, and the new range is now in full production. It is to be found in places as far apart as Washington and Djakarta.

Although the standard range includes a full complement of ancillary pieces, there are many special needs outside its scope. An Ambassador's office, for instance, must have individual treatment and photograph C shows the desk specially designed and made for the Ambassador's personal room at Washington. The frame of the table is of steel, with a satin-chrome finish, the carcase-work is of walnut, and the top is of marble. We are also frequently asked for

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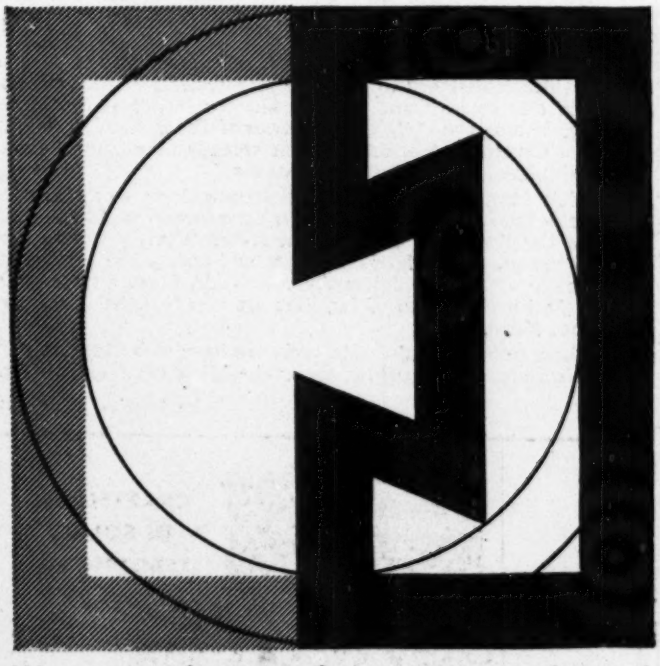
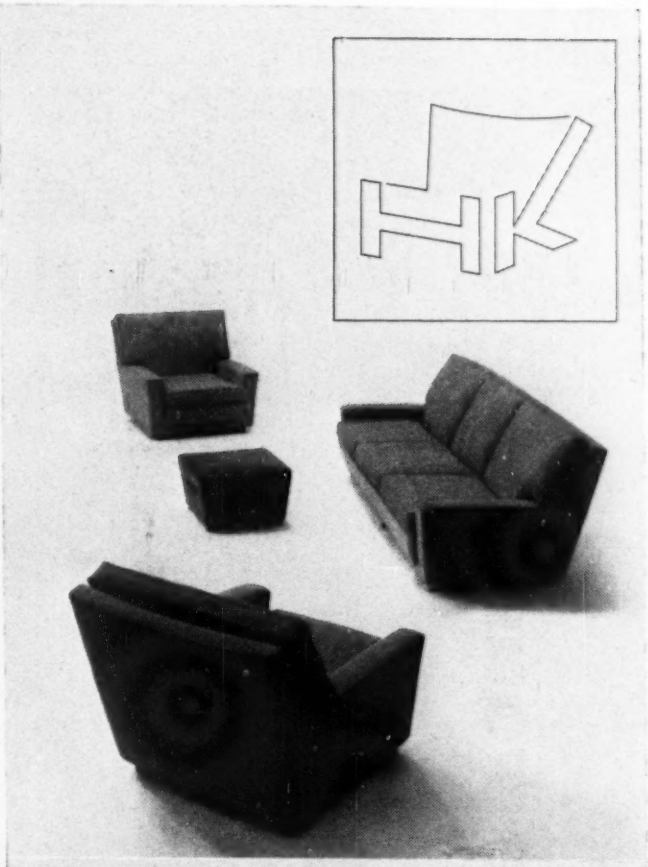


We are manufacturers of contemporary and period Furniture. We have always paid infinite attention to the selection of timbers, the craft of manufacturing, and the integrity of design.

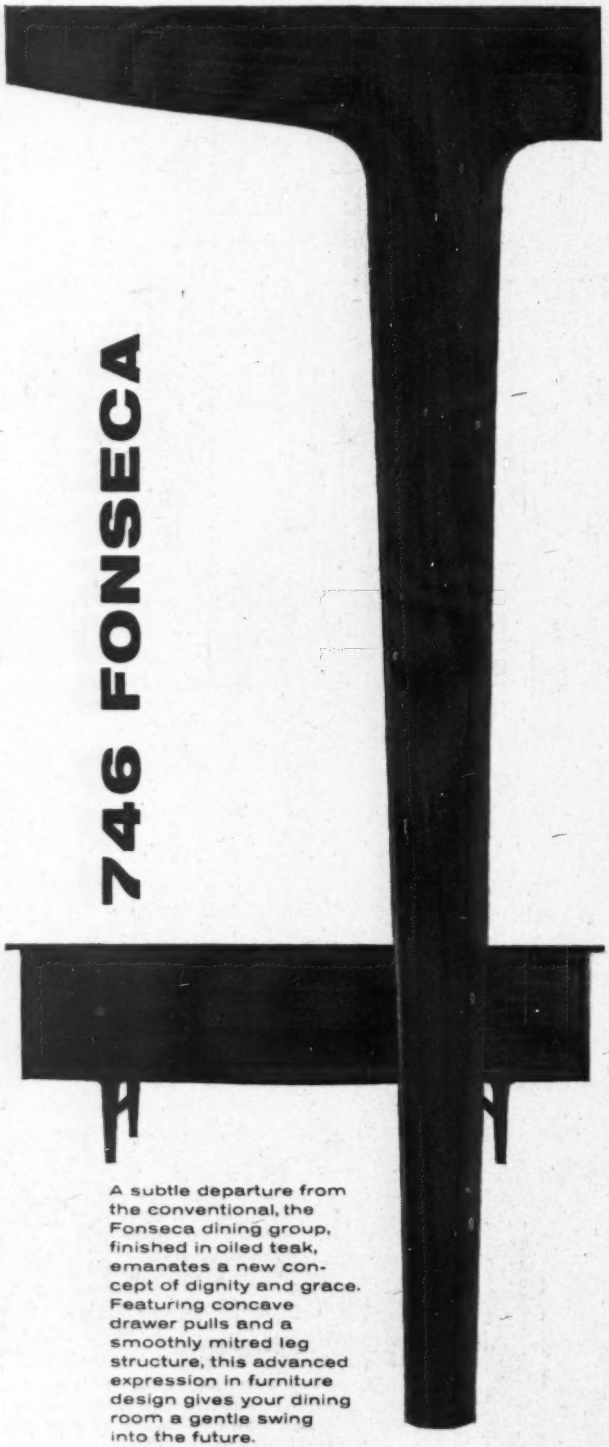
Archie Shine Ltd 30 Sloane St London S.W.1.



These models Albany *(above) and* Lincoln *(below) are supplied to the Ministry of Public Building and Works*

HK Furniture Ltd
Omega Works
Hermitage Road
London N4
Factory showroom open weekdays and Saturday mornings. Catalogue on request

DESIGNED BY JOHN HERBERT M.S.I.A.



A subtle departure from the conventional, the Fonseca dining group, finished in oiled teak, emanates a new concept of dignity and grace. Featuring concave drawer pulls and a smoothly mitred leg structure, this advanced expression in furniture design gives your dining room a gentle swing into the future.

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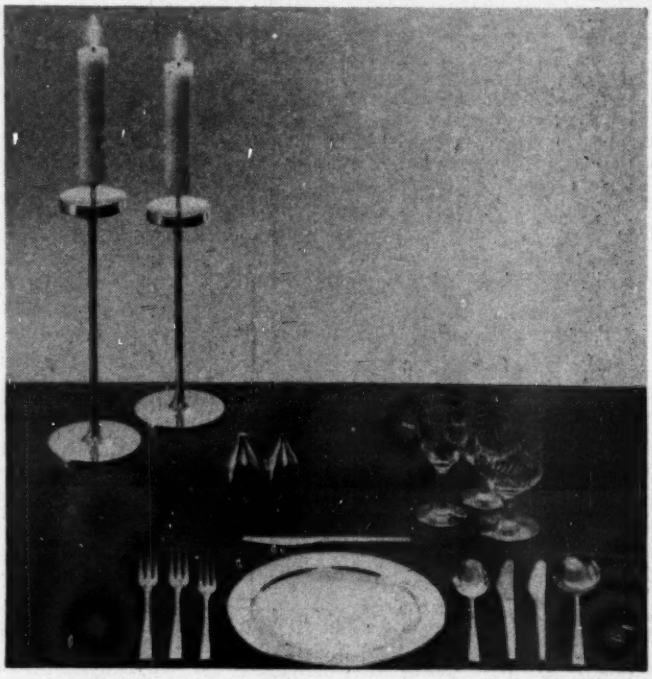

A. Part of a set of silver designed and produced by David Mellor. The glassware is part of a set designed for the Ministry of Public Building and Works by Professor Robert Goodden of the Royal College of Art.

display racks, reading-room equipment, and similar built-in cabinetwork, which is designed to meet the requirements of the architect, made in this country and shipped out for incorporation in the building. Photograph D shows the interior of The British Information Office at Capetown. Similar work has recently been carried out in the British Commercial Centre at Moscow.

Officials from Headquarters travel frequently to many parts of the world; but we also maintain staffs permanently in Africa, India and the Far East, who attend to requirements in these territories. They formulate the needs of our clients, and arrange for appropriate supplies from the United Kingdom. Stocks of soft furnishings, mostly British made, and of furniture are kept at Delhi, Singapore and Hong Kong.

All these technical and design processes have to be supported by an efficient commercial organization. The Ministry's Supplies Divi-

(Continued on page 989)

FYNE LADYE of Banbury

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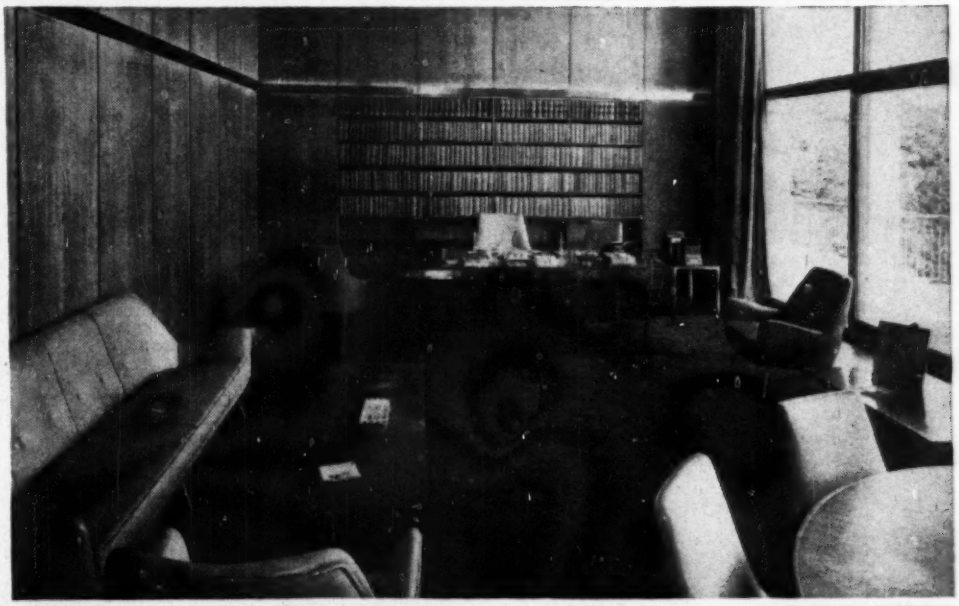
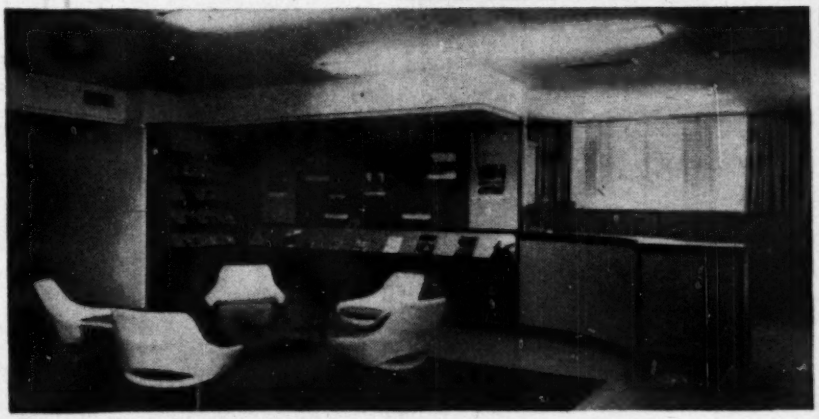
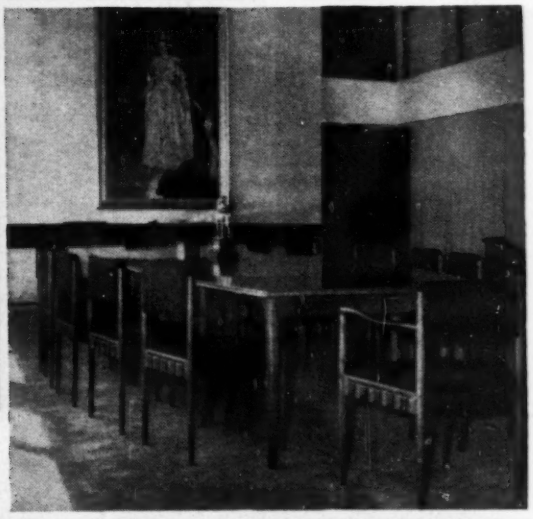
BRITISH DESIGN IN LIVING DISPLAY ABROAD



C. Ambassador's Office, H.M. Embassy, Washington.



D. The Information Office at Capetown.

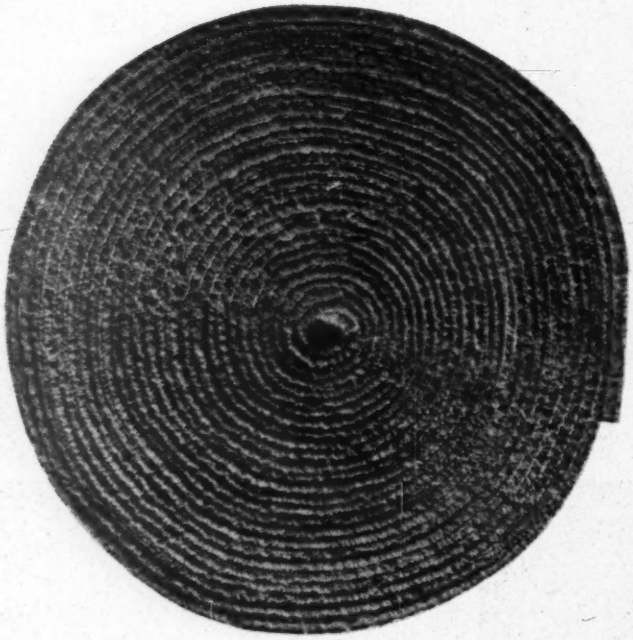


E. The High Commissioner's Dining Room, Lagos.

B. The Ministry of Public Building and Works is introducing a new cut crystal glassware service for use in important United Kingdom official residences abroad. Designed for the Ministry by Professor Robert Goodden, Royal College of Art, the service includes a full range of glasses, jugs and decanters. It will be supplied mainly to new houses, which are furnished and equipped in modern styles: (*left to right*) a whisky tumbler, and glasses for sherry, liqueur and port.

F. The principal Drawing Room, H.M. Embassy, Belgrade.

CROSSLEY CARPETS GO ROUND THE WORLD



Every Crossley Carpet which goes abroad, goes as an ambassador. It "presents its credentials" to every foot that treads, every eye that admires. And what outstanding credentials, too.

A credit to British craftsmanship and design.

John Crossley have been weaving fine carpets, quality carpets, for 160 years . . . and, today, that quality tells.

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Our Embassies High-light British Design and Craftsmanship

(Continued)

sion is an integrated structure, incorporating design, production, buying, contract control, stock accounting, storage and transport branches. There is a free flow of information and advice at every level between the branches, all of which may be involved in any transaction, and this contributes greatly to the smooth running of a rather complex organization.

Finally, a word of praise and thanks is due to the many suppliers who work for us in this field. Our list of contractors is extensive, but our needs for overseas work are highly specialized and our requirements are sometimes onerous, in terms of design, workmanship and delivery. Wherever practicable we obtain our supplies direct from manufacturers, selected from our general list according to their known manufacturing capacity. The help we obtain from contractors often goes far beyond their formal commitments; without it, the discharge of our responsibilities would be difficult.

They perhaps have their reward in knowing that their products are seen abroad, not merely by many influential people, but under exceptionally good conditions also. It is now a commonplace that furniture and household equipment are most effectively displayed in harmonious room settings. If, in the Residences we furnish, there is well-designed furniture in happy juxtaposition with handsome fabrics and carpets, and all is set off with the best of modern British silver, china and glassware, the excellence of each piece enhances the appearances of the others. The impact of the whole is indeed much greater than the sum of its components.

Exporting for Profit

SPEAKING AT a London reception on April 25 to announce the formation of Wellman Incandescent International, Sir Peter Roberts, M.P., chairman of Wellman Smith Owen Engineering Corporation Ltd., said that their export record over the last ten years amounted to total overseas sales of £32 million. Looking to the future, and bearing in mind that the position was highly competitive, they had an order book at the present time of over £15 million, approximately half of which was for export.

He referred to the value of information provided by the Export Services Branch of the Board of Trade and the assistance they had received from the Export Credits Guarantee Department and other Government departments.

Mr. Alan Green, Minister of State, Board of Trade, congratulated the group on its export record, especially in emphasizing that it exported for profit. He urged firms who encountered problems or obstacles in connection with their overseas trade to contact him or officials at the Board of Trade quickly.

Visit to Britain of Yugoslav Minister

MR. SERGEI KRAJGER, the member of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council who is responsible for supervising and co-ordinating activities in foreign trade, arrived at London Airport on April 28 as the guest of Her Majesty's Government. He was accompanied by Dr. P. Tomic of the Yugoslav Foreign Trade Committee.

During his visit Mr. Krajger will have talks with Mr. Frederick Erroll, the President of the Board of Trade, and Mr. Edward Heath, Lord Privy Seal, on matters concerning Anglo-Yugoslav trade relations. In the course of his week's stay, Mr. Krajger will meet prominent British business men, visit factories in Coventry and will also see Cambridge. Mr. Krajger leaves Britain on May 4.

Visit of Venezuelan Minister of Communications

CAPTAIN PABLO MILIANI, Venezuelan Minister of Communications, has accepted the invitation of the President of the Board of Trade to visit Britain from May 2 to 10.

Arrangements for the Minister have been made by the Board of Trade and it is hoped that he will see something of those sectors of British industry of interest to him.

Middle East Offers Opportunity for British Industry

– The President

'THERE IS undoubtedly much goodwill at the present time towards Britain, her traders and exporters, in the countries which I visited in the Middle East,' said Mr. Frederick Erroll, President of the Board of Trade, at a press conference in London on April 29 following his fifteen days' tour of Iraq, Lebanon, Sudan, United Arab Republic (Egypt) and Libya. The President said that his general impression was that there was a 'great desire' by Middle East businessmen and manufacturers to see Britain operating more actively in those territories. All countries, he said, were also interested to increase sales to Britain, mainly in the agricultural field. There was, too, a considerable demand for credit facilities by Middle East traders. The President added that all the information he had gleaned from his tour would be passed to the Export Services Branch of the Board of Trade so that it could be made available to British industry.

Referring individually to the countries he visited, he said that in Iraq, under the new régime, it was heartening to find that there was a 'pro-British sentiment' towards our traders. He had invited the Iraqi Minister of Trade to visit this country to see British industry. Dates of the visit had not yet been established.

Lebanon, said the President, was a worthwhile market to which British manufacturers should devote much more attention.

He also found that the administration in Khartoum in the Sudan was also strongly pro-British, and that they would like to see more British businessmen and firms more closely related to their counterparts in that area.

Referring to the Anglo-Egyptian agreement which he had signed in March 1959, the President said that next week there would be signed in Geneva the protocol for the provisional accession of Egypt to the GATT. That would mean that Egypt was moving towards a multilateral system of trade as opposed to her previous system of bilateral trade agreements. Egypt had progressed industrially, and following a number of meetings with various Egyptian Ministers, he was sure that the country was determined to secure economic betterment for the Egyptian people.

British firms were at present exporting to the UAR (Egypt) machinery and technical equipment. If we put in the necessary sales effort he thought that Britain could increase her trade with that territory.

Dealing with Libya, he said that the country had been regarded as a small market for British goods, mainly confined to agricultural equipment. With the expansion of the country through her oil revenues, trade with other countries would expand so that Libya would be able to purchase capital goods and also consumer goods. 'The Libyan market is a most interesting one, and here, too, there is a welcome for any British exporter or industrialist.'

The President said that it was noticeable that English was becoming popular in these countries. It was being taught in schools much more than previously. The Middle East territory was obviously a market for British industry.

'We are Entering a Period of Expansion'

'We are, I am convinced, entering on a period of expansion. It is therefore all the more necessary to ensure that it is a sound expansion, that can be sustained. This means paying ever closer attention to costs and prices. Expansion means that wages and profits can rise, and rise in real terms. Of course the object of policy must be to ensure that real wages rise as fast as the economy can sustain. We should welcome too a rise in profits, out of which expansion will be financed. But it is important to reiterate once again that, as the NEDC report shows, an average increase in incomes between 3 to 3½ per cent. is the most that can be consistent with a steady growth rate of 4 per cent.' — *Mr. Reginald Maudling, Chancellor of the Exchequer, at the Golden Jubilee luncheon of the Advertiser's Weekly in London, on April 26.*

Countries of EFTA Can Match Dynamism of EEC

—The President

MR. FREDERICK ERROLL, President of the Board of Trade, speaking at the annual luncheon of the Norwegian Chamber of Commerce in London on April 29, said that recent years had seen a change in the pattern of trade between the two countries. Norway had made impressive efforts to broaden the base of her economy and, apart from greater sophistication in the nature of the products of industries based upon her traditional resources, she had now developed a number of new and efficient industries. 'We are, I need scarcely say, happy that we can continue to take large shares of Norway's major exports of forest products, fish, non-ferrous metals, and iron and steel. But it is also a fact of considerable significance that, as a result of the tariff reductions which have been made within EFTA, more and more Norwegian manufacturers are entering the British market. Very wisely, so it seems to me, many Norwegian exporters have concentrated on lines in which Norwegian industry has shown a special aptitude.'

'Much is often heard of the effect on the industries of our two countries – and in EFTA generally – of the tariff cuts which we are making towards imports from one another. I am not going to pretend that the transitions needed in a free trade area do not at times make painful readjustments necessary. But if we are to reap the benefits of a free trade area, we must recognise that all growing is sometimes a little painful. There is, in this connection, just one point which I should particularly like to make. It is, as EFTA develops, problems occur for the industries in both our countries. We cannot close our eyes to these problems, but I think that we must bear in mind that difficulties have a habit of getting talked about more often than advantages, and in this way one is tempted to overlook all those engaged in commerce who are benefiting from the development of EFTA and who, not unnaturally, do not feel obliged to advertise the fact,' he said.

'Britain and Norway are, engaged at present in negotiations for demonstrating that the countries of EFTA, can match the dynamism which the Common Market countries have shown in dismatling the barriers to trade among themselves. I believe that it is right that we should seek to do this, not only because I am convinced that it is in the interests of us both that the benefits of freer trade should be brought about as soon as possible, but also because it is most important that EFTA should continue to be seen as a lively and vigorous organisation. But I am convinced that there can be a successful outcome to our negotiations and that this will lead to a further expansion of two-way trade between Norway and Britain. This process involves problems for both of us.'

The President said that such an expansion of trade was desirable in itself, but Britain and Norway, as great shipping nations and carriers to the world, had special reason to welcome a growth in trade both within EFTA and with other trading nations. 'This perhaps lays upon us a responsibilty to give a lead to other nations by a demonstration of our determination to create conditions in which trade can grow. We have reached a stage of great importance in the development of the European Free Trade Association, and the eyes of many nations are upon us. When we come to look back, it is my belief that the determination and decisiveness of Britain and Norway in their efforts to bring about a favourable climate for an upsurge in trade, will be seen to have been a critical factor.'

Mr. Alan Green to see Cumberland and Westmorland Industry

MR. ALAN GREEN, Minister of State, Board of Trade, was due to visit factories in Cumberland and Westmorland on May 2 and 3. During his visit he was expected to lunch with local industrialists and visit firms in Carlisle, Cockermouth and Keswick.

Note—This is one of a series of visits which the Minister is making to industries in different areas.

The Scottish Design Centre

'Design and Scotland' provides a comprehensive survey of the many and varied activities of the Scottish Design Centre. Copies: Council of Industrial Design Scottish Committee, 46 West George Street, Glasgow, C.2. Price 1s. 6d. (by post 2s. 0d.).

UK's Sustained Economic Growth Depends on Increased Exports

—Parliamentary Secretary

BRITAIN'S EXPORT prospects in Europe were her most immediate concern, and although the break-down of the Brussels negotiations had been a great disappointment to all of us who believed in the idea of the large Europe with Britain playing a determining part in its development we could not and must not turn our backs on Europe. This was said by Mr. David Price, Parliamentary Secretary, Board of Trade when he spoke at a lunch of the Industrial Association of Wales and Monmouthshire at Swansea on April 25.

The Parliamentary Secretary said: 'Obviously we must keep closely in touch with the European Economic Community. This we intend to do. We shall improve our relations by more frequent bilateral discussions with member countries, by strengthening our Permanent Delegation in Brussels and where possible, through our common membership of the OECD. Furthermore, we want to avoid developments of policy which would damage each other's interests or increase those differences between us which might make future membership more difficult. This is obvious sense. Our exports to the member countries of the Community have grown dramatically during the last three years, from over £520 million, or 15 per cent. of our total world exports in 1960, to £720 million, or 19 per cent. in 1962. This shows that determined salesmanship can surmount the obstacle of tariff disadvantages. If, as we expect, economic expansion within the Community continues, there will be ample scope for developing this great market still further. I see no reasons, therefore, why our trade with Europe should not continue to expand.'

Referring to the EFTA countries the Parliamentary Secretary said that £517 million, or over 14 per cent. of our total exports went to those countries. They constituted rapidly expanding markets for our goods. Between 1960 and 1962 our exports to them showed an increase of just over 20 per cent. and all member countries, including ourselves, should achieve further substantial benefits as the tariff barriers continued to come down. We and our partners were urgently studying the possibility of speeding up that process. Continuing, he said we then had the prospect of the Kennedy round of tariff negotiations, a meeting of Commonwealth Trade Ministers in London on May 13 and a conference of the GATT starting in Geneva on May 16. In all these conferences we would be working for a greater and a freer flow of trade between nations. This we believed was an essential condition for sustained growth here at home, because we had to achieve a higher rate of growth in exports

Mr. Alan Green (second on right), Minister of State, Board of Trade, and Sir John Ward (left), H.M. Ambassador at Rome, discussing the function of a speedivac high vacuum booster pump fitted to a pharmaceutical dryer with Dr. P. della Porta, director, Edwards High Vacuum International, during the Minister of State's recent visit to Milan.

and this was really only possible when world trade as a whole was expanding.

The Parliamentary Secretary said that in the Budget, the Chancellor made a very important departure from Treasury practice. He introduced differential tax treatment in favour of districts with high and persistent unemployment. It took the form of 'free depreciation' on all new capital equipment in development districts. The idea was not only to encourage industrialists to set up in development districts, but also to encourage those already there to modernize and to expand. In addition to 'free depreciation' the Government were introducing standard grants under the Local Employment Act of a flat 25 per cent. for building and a flat 10 per cent. grant for plant and machinery.As a result the combination of the 'free depreciation' and the new standard grants would provide great advantages for any firm in a development district or moving to one. Furthermore the Chancellor announced in December that an additional £10 million of aid was being given to underdeveloped countries, on condition that this additional aid could be linked with spare capacity in British industry.

The success in sustaining economic growth depended directly upon our success in increasing our exports, he said. In our view British exports were in general competitive – more competitive possibly than they had been for some years. It was important that they should continue to be competitive since world trade was not expanding at the moment as fast as we should like. Nonetheless we were more than holding our own as the March trade figures indicated. After eliminating normal seasonal variation, United Kingdom exports in the first quarter of 1963 were 3 per cent. more than the average for last year.

'There is no gimmick by which we can improve our exports. It is hard selling all the way. Naturally we in the Board of Trade have our part to play and therefore we are always trying to improve our services to exporters. During the Budget debate we announced further improvements in our ECGD facilities. The facilities which we offer to our exporters are certainly as good as those offered by any other major industrial country. I believe that the prospects for the efficient and enthusiastic firm are good, even in our older and often contracting industries; but for any firm which is content to rest on yesterday's success the prospects are not so bright. There is no easy future for us as firms or as individuals, but for those of us who are prepared to come to terms with change and to make change a normal function of management, the prospects are exciting', he said.

Export Documentation Committee Meeting

THE JOINT Liaison Committee on Documents used in the International Carriage of Goods met at the Board of Trade on April 23. The Committee is a large and informal body comprising representatives from Government departments and private organizations directly concerned with exports, which was established by the Board of Trade in order to keep in step the efforts being made by these various bodies, both at home and abroad, to reduce the complications of paperwork involved in export sales. The Committee has at its disposal a Treasury Organization and Methods team which is studying a wide range of export documents required by the U.K. Government and the private sector. The team has visited manufacturers' federations and individual firms, import/export merchants, confirming houses, shipping and forwarding agents, shipowners' offices, shipowners' organizations, oil companies, manufacturers of office machines, harbour and dock authorities, the Crown Agents, Chambers of Commerce, and British Railways. Members of the team have also visited similar organizations in Holland and Sweden to study continental export procedures.

The Committee has noted with satisfaction the agreement reached between the British Liner Committee and the British Shippers' Council on a single standard bill of lading which is progressively replacing the existing several hundred models used. The Organization and Methods team are examining in the course of their study how far this standard bill of lading can be used as a basis for aligning export documents.

Note: *Terms of reference.* The committee's terms of reference are: To survey the whole range of existing documents needed for the international carriage of British goods; to examine progress being made by commerce, Government and international bodies towards simplification; to have regard to the documentary requirements of importing countries; and to make recommendations.

Membership. The organizations providing representatives are: Association of British Chambers of Commerce; British Export Houses Association; British Insurance Association; British Liner Committee; British National Committee of the International Chamber of Commerce; British Overseas Airways Corporation (for the airlines); British Shippers' Council; British Standards Institution; Committee of London Clearing Bankers; Federation of British Industries; Institute of Export; Institute of Shipping and Forwarding Agents; Lloyds; National Association of British Manufacturers; Society of Shipping Executives; Board of Trade; H.M. Customs and Excise; Ministry of Aviation; Ministry of Transport; Treasury.

Papers are also circulated to: the General Post Office and the Ministry of Commerce, Northern Ireland.

NUMAS Offers Two New Services for Industry

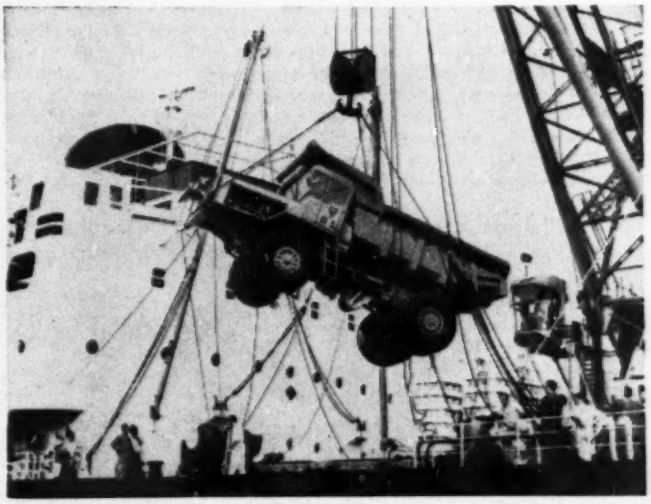
TWO NEW services for industry were announced on April 17 at the annual meeting in London of NUMAS, the management advisory service associated with the National Association of British Manufacturers, which operates from Auckland House, Walton-on-Thames, Surrey. A package deal to be known as Annual Business Appraisal is offered to small and medium size firms. Experienced senior staff will analyse the last five years accounts, investigate the operational problems involved and submit a report on action to improve the profitability of a business. Each year thereafter NUMAS will analyse the accounts and report on actions recommended for the next year.

The other service is the setting up of a Plant Layout and Design Section staffed by qualified engineers. The aim is to ensure that limited and occasional technical assistance is available when companies expand, move into new factories, or wish to modify and improve existing plant.

Expansion of Technical Education

IN A REPORT published on April 26 by the Minister of Education, a committee under the chairmanship of Sir Lionel Russell, the Chief Education Officer for Birmingham, draws attention to the striking development of sandwich courses in the last seven or eight years. In 1955 there were only about 100 sandwich courses with some 2,000 students, running in England and Wales. In 1961/62 the total was 377 courses with an enrolment of 12,907 students. These included nearly 6,000 students working for degrees or Diplomas in Technology.

Dumptruk for South America



An A.E.C. Dumptruk enroute to the Argentine for use on the £10 million hydroelectric project in Tucuman at the foot of the Andes.

EEC Economic Quarterly Survey

THE MAIN FEATURES of the current economic situation in the European Economic Community and the individual member countries are shown in the quarterly survey just published by the Commission of the EEC. The Commission also analyses the outlook for the coming months and examines the problems of economic policy involved. Despite setbacks resulting from the hard winter, there seems no reason appreciably to reduce the estimate of 4·5 per cent. for the growth rate of the gross product of the Community made at the beginning of the year.

Though the exceptional cold of last winter reduced the pace at which production expanded in many sectors, the level of economic activity in the Community rose further at the end of 1962 and the beginning of 1963.

Exports to non-member countries in the fourth quarter were hardly above the level of a year earlier and in the early months of 1963 even fell below the corresponding level in 1962, owing mainly to difficulties of transportation between factory and port, but internal demand continued to expand.

Up to the end of 1962 growth in industrial production speeded up a little, the seasonally adjusted increase bteween the third and fourth quarters being about 2 per cent., after a rise of 1·4 per cent. between the June and September quarters. The production index in the fourth quarter was up 6·4 per cent. on the corresponding period of 1961. Employment in industry increased negligibly so that the growth of industrial production reflected an almost equally rapid rise in productivity.

Imports of goods from non-member countries were up 7·5 per cent. in value in the fourth quarter of 1962 compared with October-December 1961. Exports did not grow at the same time, so in the fourth quarter of 1962 there was a deficit of $366m. in the balance of trade compared with approximate equilibrium in the corresponding period of 1961.

Even allowing for the recent economic trends, the Commission feels that no important changes are called for in the trend of demand in 1963 forecast in the fourth quarterly survey of 1962 – very slight expansion in exports of goods to non-member countries, a moderate increase in overall investments, fairly vigorous though somewhat slower growth of private consumption and public spending.

The upward movement of prices is expected to calm down unless recent rises lead to higher labour costs. The governments of most member states are therefore seeking to take stabilizing action, yet to avoid as far as possible any measure adversely affecting the growth of investment and consequently of supply.

National Industrial Safety Conference

THE NATIONAL Industrial Safety Conference and Trade Exhibition of Safety Equipment opened at The Spa, Scarborough on May 2. The Conference closes on May 5. Over seventy manufacturers of industrial safety equipment and protective clothing displaced their contributions to safety in industry and papers given at the Conference included, the trade union attitude to productivity and safety, productivity and accident prevention, and safety and the nation.

New Post Office, Charges from April 29

FROM April 29 alterations to certain inland postal, remittance, telegraph and telephone charges came into force.

The time bought for 2d. for local telephone calls by subscribers on Subscriber Trunk Dialling exchanges in the day-time on weekdays has been doubled, i.e., from three to six minutes: at other times it remains at twelve minutes.

The changes were announced on March 19, and full particulars are available at Post Offices.

Overdrafts of the Nationalized Industries

THE TREASURY ANNOUNCES that the total of the bank overdrafts at April 17, 1963 of the nationalized industries was £71·4 million, of which £61·4 million was from the clearing banks and £10·0 million from the Scottish banks.

The EFTA (Origin of Goods) (Amendment No. 2) Regulations, 1963

THE EFTA (Origin of Goods) (Amendment No. 2) Regulations, 1963, published today (S.I. 1963 No. 842) amend the EFTA (Origin of Goods) Regulations, 1960 (S.I. 1960 No. 780). The purpose of the Order is to amend Regulation 6 to make provision for goods to be treated as consigned from a place in the EFTA area if:

(a) the goods have been consigned from a place in the EFTA area to an exhibition outside the EFTA area, and
(b) since they were consigned to the exhibition the goods have not been used otherwise than for the purpose of exhibiting or demonstrating at the exhibition; and
(c) after exhibition the goods have been sold or otherwise disposed of by the consignor to a person in the United Kingdom and have been consigned from the exhibition to the United Kingdom.

The amendment took effect on May 1.

The normal rules for the admission of goods into this country at EFTA rates of duty are that the goods must be of EFTA origin (in accordance with the requirements of the Origin Regulations) and must also be consigned to the United Kingdom from a place in the EFTA area. The effect of this amendment to the Origin Regulations is to allow goods of EFTA origin *which have been exhibited in countries outside the area and thence consigned to this country* to qualify for EFTA rates of duty on importation, provided that certain conditions laid down by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise are fulfilled. The conditions are published by the Commissioners in a notice (Notice No. 73 D) which can be obtained from any office of H.M. Customs and Excise.

Copies of the new Regulations are obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office, price 3d., by post 5½d.

Increasing Trade with Yugoslavia

SPEAKING at the official luncheon held on April 30, in honour of Mr. S. Krajger, a member of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council, Mr. Frederick Erroll, President of the Board of Trade said: 'I was most gratified to see that the figures for both our exports to your country and your exports to us, which have steadily increased in recent years, rose still further in 1962.

'I feel sure that there is the will on both sides to promote trade to even higher levels. In this we shall look for continuing help from the Anglo-Yugoslav Trade Council, which does such valuable work in establishing and maintaining links between firms in both countries to their mutual advantage.'

Official Receiver Appointments

MR. DENNIS Sidney Clackett has been appointed Official Receiver for the Bankruptcy District of the County Courts of Hanley and Stoke-upon-Trent, Crewe, Macclesfield, Newtown, Shrewsbury and Stafford in succession to Mr. William Henry Meredith.

Mr. Arthur John Seldon has been appointed an Assistant Official Receiver for the Bankruptcy District of the County Courts of Bristol, Bath, Bridgwater, Cheltenham, Frome, Gloucester, Swindon and Wells and also for the Bankruptcy District of the County Courts of Exeter, Barnstaple and Taunton in succession to Mr. Dennis Sidney Clackett.

These appointments took effect on May 1.

135,300 Overseas Visitors in First Two Months

NEARLY 135,300 overseas visitors came to Britain in the first two months of this year, reports the British Travel and Holidays Association. This figure represented a decrease of four per cent. on the January-February period in 1962 – 'a fact that can probably be accounted for by the exceptional winter weather earlier this year.'

European visitors during the first two months numbered 63,700 – an increase of one per cent. on the same period in 1962. European countries recording the largest percentage increases on the two-month period were Austria (11), Denmark (10), Sweden (9), Norway (7) and France (6). There were 23,800 visitors from the United States in January and February. This was a decrease of four per cent. on the total for the same two months in 1962.

Deputation from North East Scotland to Board of Trade

A DEPUTATION from North East Scotland (Aberdeenshire, Banffshire and Kincardineshire) convened by Dr. J. F. Cameron, Provost of Buckie, called on Mr. David Price, Parliamentary Secretary, Board of Trade, on April 29.

The deputation expressed concern at the continuing high rate of unemployment and the increasing rate of migration from North East Scotland. They stressed the need for further inducements to bring new industry into the area and to assist existing industry to expand and diversify. In particular, Mr. Mackenzie, Provost of Findochty, called attention to the current difficulties of the boat building industry in the area.

In reply the Parliamentary Secretary drew attention to the facilities for loans and grants that are available to Development Districts under the Local Employment Act, which it had recently been proposed should be enlarged. In order to be effective, these facilities must be concentrated in the areas of greatest need. In exercising their powers, the Board of Trade were obliged to treat all Development Districts equally; but he would bear in mind the particular difficulties experienced in North East Scotland. It had been decided to erect two advance factories in the Frazerburgh/Peterhead area. The Minister said he had it in mind to pay a visit to North East Scotland in June, if his parliamentary duties permitted.

Business Monitor: Production Series

THE FOLLOWING titles and issues of Business Monitor Production Series are now available, and copies may be obtained by annual subscription from H.M. Stationery Office, P.O. Box 569, London, S.E.1:

Monthly at £1 a year, post free:

Trailers for December 1963.

Locomotives for February 1963.

Motor Cycles, Three-wheel Vehicles, Pedal Cycles and Parts for February 1963.

Timber – Softwood, Hardwood and Plywood for March 1963.

Quarterly at 7s. 6d. a year, post free:

Mechanical Handling Plant for October-December 1962.

Narrow Fabrics for December 1962-*February* 1963.

Toilet Preparations for December 1962-*February* 1963.

Russian Contract for Simon-Carves

SIMON-CARVES LTD., a member company of Simon Engineering Ltd., announced on April 29 that a contract with a value between £19 million and £20 million has been secured from Techmashimport for the design and supply of six polythene plants to be located at four undisclosed sites in Russia. The ICI high-pressure process will be used. Each plant will have an annual capacity of 24,000 tons.

Major associates will be Simon Handling Engineers Ltd., another member company of Simon Engineering, who are concerned with the pneumatic handling, blending and bagging equipment. Delivery of the plants will be complete in 1966.

A National Film Catalogue

The publication of the first bi-monthly issue of the 'British National Film Catalogue,' giving full particulars of 162 British-produced educational, scientific, industrial, cultural and entertainment films released during January and February, inaugurates the first regular comprehensive service of published film information in any country. Copies: British National Film Catalogue Ltd., 55a Welbeck Street, London, W.1. Annual subscription, covering six bi-monthly issues and an annual volume, £6 6s.

Trade Directory of Sudan

The 1963 edition of the 'Directory of the Republic of the Sudan' is now available from The Diplomatic Press & Publishing Co., 13 Cotswold Gardens, London, N.W.2. Price 30s.

Applications for Temporary Exemption from Import Duty

THE BOARD OF TRADE are considering applications for the temporary exemption from import duty of the materials listed below on the grounds that these materials are not made in this country or the Commonwealth or the supply available from these sources is not substantial having regard to the existing United Kingdom demand.

Representations are invited from manufacturers in this country or agents of Commonwealth manufacturers who consider they are, or will be within a reasonable period, in a position to supply a substantial proportion of the United Kingdom demand for these materials, or who are interested in their future production.

Temporary exemptions come into effect on the operative date of the Treasury Order in which the materials are specified and normally continue until the end of the current calendar year, when they are reviewed.

Letters, giving the respective reference shown below, should be addressed to Tariff and Import Policy Division, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1, preferably through a Trade Association, and should be received by May 17, 1963.

Tariff heading	Proposed definition for tariff purposes	Applied for as	Exemption required until	Reference
29.23	2-Amino-2-methylpropanol	2-Amino-2-methylpropanol.	December 31, 1963	6188
29.25	*N*-(2-*n*-Dodecmethylamidoethyl)-*NN*-dimethylphenylcarbamoylmethyl-ammonium chloride.	Desogen Solid.	December 31, 1963	4594
29.39	Vasopressin.	Synthetic lysine vasopressin.	December 31, 1963	6138
29.39	Oestradiol-17β 17-*n*-valerate.	Oestradiol-17β 17-*n*-valerate.	December 31, 1963	2812
29.39	Testosterone *n*-heptoate	Testrosterone *n*-heptoate	December 31, 1963	T/378/59

The Import Duties (General) (No. 3) Order 1963

THE TREASURY have made the Import Duties (General) (No. 3) Order, 1963, which amends paragraph (b) of the proviso to Article 2 (1) of the Import Duties (General) (No. 3) Order 1961 by omitting words which, if not removed, would nullify the effect of a forthcoming amendment to the European Free Trade Association (Origin of Goods) Regulations, 1960.

The amendment will provide that goods consigned from the Convention area to an exhibition held outside that area and then consigned from the exhibition to the United Kingdom will be treated in the same way as goods consigned from the area to the United Kingdom providing that certain conditions laid down by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise are fulfilled.

The Order comes into operation on May 1 and has been published as Statutory Instruments 1963, No. 835.

Copies are obtainable direct from Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

The Import Duties (Temporary Exemptions) (No. 5) Order 1963

THE TREASURY have made the Import Duties (Temporary Exemptions) (No. 5) Order 1963 which provides that certain goods shall be temporarily exempted from import duty and that certain others shall continue to be exempted from import duty until January 1, 1964, unless a shorter period is indicated against any item in the Order.

The Order also corrects a spelling error in Schedule 3 to the Import Duties (Temporary Exemptions) (No. 6) Order 1962.

It comes into operation on May 1 and has been published as Statutory Instruments 1963, No. 836.

Copies of the Order may be obtained direct from H.M. Stationery Office.

Marketing Opportunities in the Benelux

'Countries without Frontiers,' the third of a series of reports on world markets published by the London Press Exchange Ltd., analyses marketing opportunities in the Benelux countries. Copies: L.P.E., Publications Division, 7 St. Martin's Place, London, W.C.2. Price 7s. 6d.

Application for Anti-dumping Duties on Gelatine and Glue

THE BOARD OF TRADE gave notice on March 9, 1962, that they were considering an application for the imposition, under the Customs Duties (Dumping and Subsidies) Act, 1957, of anti-dumping duties on gelatine and glue (excluding edible and photographic gelatine) covered by tariff sub-heading 35.03(B) imported from Austria, the Netherlands, Czechoslovakia and Poland. Further announcements were made on March 30, April 13 and August 24 1962, that this application had been extended to cover imports from South Africa, Switzerland and Australia respectively.

The Board now announce that a case has not been established for action under the Act.

Report on Marking of Imported Raw Cucumbers

THE REPORT on Imported Raw Cucumbers other than Gherkins made by the Standing Committee set up by the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, the Secretary of State for the Home Department and the Secretary of State for Scotland, under the Merchandise Marks Act, 1926, has now been published.

The publication of the Report does not commit Ministers who will give careful consideration as to whether and to what extent the recommendations should be implemented.

Copies of the Report, Cmnd. 2002, price 1s. net (by post 1s. 3d.) can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, York House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2, and branches, or through any bookseller.

The Hydrocarbon Oil Duties (Drawback) (No. 2) Order 1963

THE TREASURY have made the Hydrocarbon Oil Duties (Drawback) (No. 2) Order 1963, which reduces the rate used for determining the quality of hydrocarbon oil in respect of which drawback is allowed in relation to certain pressure pipes and screw joints.

The Order came into operation on May 1, and has been published as Statutory Instruments 1963 No. 846, copies of which are obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office.

Overseas Newspapers

The addenda to the 1963 8th edition of the 'Overseas Newspapers and Periodicals Guide Book, Europe, Volume 1', has been published. Inquiries for copies: Publishing and Distributing Co. Ltd., Mitre House, 177 Regent Street, London, W.1.

Patents Endorsed 'Licences of Right'

UNDER Section 35 of the Patents Act, 1949, the undermentioned patents were endorsed 'Licences of Right' on the dates specified:

NUMBER	GRANTEES	SUBJECT-MATTER
	March 26, 1963	
859,374	OREC	Preparations for improving the tone of the human skin.
	April 1, 1963	
712,168	Union Special Machine Co.	Sewing machines.
726,461	Union Special Machine Co.	Lubrication system for sewing machines.
733,825	Hartleys (Stoke-on-Trent) Ltd.	Travelling scrapers for desludging sedimentation tanks.
769,761	Levin, S.	Apparatus for recording magnetic information.
770,127	Levin, S.	Apparatus for recording and reproducing magnetic information.
861,129	Levin, S. (Patent of Addition to 769,761).	Apparatus for recording magnetic information.
827,129	Allgaier-Werke G.m.b.H.	Agricultural tractor.
880,094	Bardocz, A.	Spectroscope light source.
907,266	Container Patent Co., G.m.b.H.	Connection between rigid and flexible components of collapsible containers.
	April 5, 1963	
882,785	Conveyancer Fork Trucks Ltd.	Industrial truck drive.
	April 8, 1963	
739,733	Lewis Sewing Machine Co.	Sewing machine.
905,676	Chemische Werke Witten G.m.b.H.	Oxidation apparatus.
	April 10, 1963	
782,505	McGlashen, R.	Control apparatus for heating and cooling systems.
783,140	McGlashen, R. (Patent of addition to 782,505).	Control apparatus for heating and cooling systems.
911,167	Lancaster & Tonge, Ltd.	Floats for steam traps.

Any person who claims that the patentee at the time of endorsement of any of the above patents was precluded by a contract in which the claimant is interested from granting licences under the patents may apply for cancellaltion of endorsement on Patents Form No. 45 within two months after the date of endorsement.

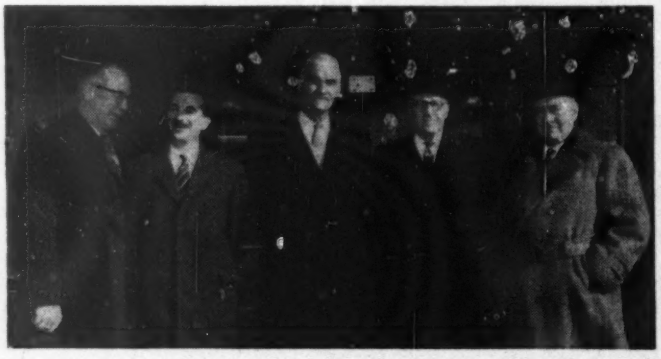
GORDON GRANT,
Comptroller-General.

The Patent Office.

National Incomes Commission Report

The first report of the National Incomes Commission, published on April 22, deals with the Scottish plumbers' and builders' agreements which contained provisions for a 40-hour working week. Copies: H.M.S.O. (Cmnd. 1994). Price 4s. 6d.

Overseas Officers in Action



Viscount Amory (second right), British High Commissioner to Canada, and Mr. Roy Fox (second left), British Trade Commissioner for Manitoba and Saskatchewan, with members of the board of the International Nickel Co., of Canada Ltd., at Winnipeg airport before leaving for a tour of the firm's mine and works at Thompson, Manitoba.

Photo Brisbane Telegraph

Seen at the arrival in Brisbane on April 3 of the first BOAC London to Brisbane direct flight are (left to right): Captain R. J. A. Hanson, captain of the aircraft; Captain J. Burgess, operations liaison officer (Australia) BOAC; Mr. N. A. Pinch, British Trade Commissioner in Queensland; Mr. R. Colley, Queensland representative BOAC; and Captain R. C. Alabaster, flight manager (Comets) BOAC, London.

The Economy—Selected Indicators

Series expressed as index numbers and seasonally adjusted except where otherwise shown

	GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (expenditure estimates)	INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION	CONSUMERS' INCOME AND EXPENDITURE				FIXED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE					CHANGES IN STOCKS			
			Personal disposable income	Total consumers' expenditure		Retail sales	Total	Selected components				Total	Selected components		
								Manufacturing industry	Distributive and service industries	Dwellings	Public sector excluding dwellings		Manufacturing industry	Wholesalers	Retailers
	at 1958 prices		at current prices		at 1958 prices	at 1957 prices	at 1958 prices					at 1958 prices			
Base of index	1958	1958	1958	1958	1958	1957	1958	1958	1958	1958	1958	series shown in £ million			
Value in base year, £m.	20,029	—	16,029	15,271	15,271	7,637	3,493	922	699	591	1,205				
1958	100	100	100	100	100	101	100	100	100	100	100	+ 99	+ 36	+14	+16
1959	103	105	106	105	104	105	108	94	114	113	109	+173	+ 73	+15	+48
1960	108	112	114	110	108	108	118	110	124	129	114	+590	+520	+48	+35
1961	111	114	121	115	110	111	128	130	132	136	122	+292	+230	+36	+ 5
1962	111	115	126	120	112	111	126	115	124	139	127	+ 99	+ 42	— 4	+39
1961															
3rd Quarter	112	115	122	116	110	111	133	135	139	139	126	+ 29	+ 53	— 8	—24
4th Quarter	111	113	123	116	110	111	127	130	128	139	118	+ 54	+ 64	— 1	—11
1962															
1st Quarter	109	113	124	117	110	111	125	122	118	135	127	— 19	— 32	—16	+32
2nd Quarter	112	116	125	121	112	110	128	120	129	141	127	+ 39	+ 32	—10	—12
3rd Quarter	111	117	126	121	112	112	127	111	131	146	126	+ 66	+ 34	+20	Nil
4th Quarter	110	114	128	122	113	112	122	106	116	134	129	+ 13	+ 8	+ 2	+19
1962															
August	..	117	..	..	..	113	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
September	..	117	..	..	..	113	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
October	..	115	..	..	..	111	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
November	..	115	..	..	..	113	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
December	..	112	..	..	..	112	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1963															
January	..	106	..	..	..	112	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
February	..	110*	..	..	..	111	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

	ORDERS		PRICES AND COSTS					LABOUR						IM-PORTS	EX-PORTS	BALANCE OF PAYMENTS: current balance
	Engineering industries: orders on hand†	Textiles and clothing industries: orders on hand†	Index of retail prices		Wholesale price index: non-food manufacturing industry		Hourly wage rates: all industries and workers†	Wholly unemployed excluding school-leavers			Unfilled vacancies for adults					
			Index†	% change on year earlier	Basic materials and fuel used†	Manufactured products: home sales†		Mid-month or monthly average†	Change from previous period†	Normal seasonal change	Mid-month or monthly average†	Change from previous period†	Normal seasonal change	at current prices		
	at 1958 prices															
Base of index	Dec. 1958	Apr. 1959	Jan. 17, 1956 (Derived series from January, 1963)		1954	1954	Jan. 31, 1956	series shown in thousands						1958	1958	series shown in £ million
Value in base year, £ m.	..	..	—		—	—	—							3,748	3,176	
1958	100	..	109·0	+3·0	102·8	113·4	114·3	402	+113	..	136	—49	..	100	100	+329
1959	101	135	109·6	+0·6	103·4	114·3	117·4	433	+ 31	..	157	+21	..	106	105	+114
1960	117	136	110·7	+1·0	104·5	116·0	122·5	337	— 96	..	212	+55	..	121	112	—308
1961	120	104	114·5	+3·4	104·4	119·1	130·3	305	— 32	..	213	+ 1	..	117	116	— 72
1962	114*	100*	119·3	+4·2	103·0	120·6	136·2	419	+114	..	149	—64	..	120	119	+ 67
1961																
3rd Quarter	124	107	115·3	+4·2	104·6	119·4	130·7	262	— 20	—34	236	— 5	+ 7	115	117	+ 12
4th Quarter	120	104	116·6	+4·3	103·4	119·6	132·3	339	+ 77	+49	175	—61	—32	115	115	— 1
1962																
1st Quarter	121	98	117·7	+4·7	104·0	120·2	133·7	408	+ 69	+42	150	—25	— 7	117	116	+ 19
2nd Quarter	120	99	120·2	+5·6	103·3	120·3	135·6	387	— 21	—57	172	+22	+32	120	121	+ 31
3rd Quarter	119	92	119·7	+3·8	102·2	120·8	137·3	390	+ 3	—34	156	—16	+ 7	123	121	— 19
4th Quarter	114*	100*	119·6	+2·6	102·5	121·1	138·3	491	+101	+49	120	—36	—32	120	120	+ 36
1963																
1st Quarter			121·4	+3·1	103·5*	121·1*	139·4	627	+136	—58	113	— 7	+33	120	123	
1962																
August	119	93	119·4	+3·2	102·0	120·8	137·3	392	+ 21	+ 9	154	—13	— 8	124	117	..
September	119	92	119·3	+3·3	101·9	121·1	137·5	407	+ 15	+13	147	— 7	— 8	120	123	..
October	113*	98*	119·1	+2·9	102·1	121·1	137·6	456	+ 49	+26	131	—16	—11	124	127	..
November	116*	101*	119·6	+2·3	102·6	121·1	138·5	497	+ 41	+18	118	—13	—14	118	115	..
December	114*	100*	120·2	+2·6	102·9	121·0	138·8	520	+ 23	— 1	110	— 8	—12	117	119	..
1963																
January	115*	100*	120·7	+2·7	103·6*	121·1*	139·1	605	+ 85	+41	108	— 2	— 1	116	117	..
February	117*	100*	121·7	+3·5	103·3*	121·2*	139·4	647	+ 42	+ 2	110	+ 2	+ 6	122	121	..
March			121·8	+3·1	103·7*	121·2*	139·6	628	— 19	—19	122	+12	+10	123	132	..
April								553*	— 75*	— 20	138*	+ 16*	+ 14			

†NOT seasonally adjusted. *Provisional.

United Kingdom Trade in the First Quarter

EXPORTS WERE particularly high in March and brought the total for the first quarter to 2 per cent. more than the average rate in the second half of last year. The high figure for March was partly due to the backlog of exports delayed in the first two months of the year but also includes a rather higher value of ship exports than in recent months, recovery in exports of cars which had fallen away in the fourth quarter of last year and substantial exports of heavy electrical machinery and submarine cable. In the first quarter there were substantial increases in exports to some countries in the sterling area, and to EEC; exports to both these areas had paused in the latter part of 1962. Exports to North America however were lower; exports to Canada were maintained at the level to which they had fallen in the fourth quarter of last year while there was a sharp drop in exports to the United States in the first quarter of this year, which may be partly due to the delayed effects of the dock strike at the East Coast ports.

Imports in the first quarter, seasonally adjusted, were about the same as in the fourth quarter of 1962 and 3 per cent. less than the high rate in the third quarter when imports of food and oil were particularly high. The value of food imports rose early this year mainly because of higher sugar prices and imports of fuels jumped back to the high rate of the third quarter last year. Imports of industrial materials continued to decline in the first quarter of this year and there was a reduction in the value of imports of finished manufactures.

Because of the increase in exports in the first quarter the deficit in the balance of trade (the difference between imports c.i.f. and exports and re-exports f.o.b.) continued to decline. In the first quarter the deficit was £36 million a month, seasonally adjusted. In the fourth quarter last year the deficit was £42 million a month and in the third quarter £52 million a month.

United Kingdom Trade

A. Recorded Values — £ million per month

	Exports f.o.b.	Imports c.i.f.	Re-exports f.o.b.
1961	306·8	366·3	13·2
1962	316·0	374·3	13·1
1962 1st Quarter	310·7	375·0	12·7
2nd Quarter	327·2	374·9	14·4
3rd Quarter	300·6	368·6	11·2
4th Quarter	325·4	378·8	14·3
1963 1st Quarter	332·6	381·3	13·3
1962 October	346·6	412·8	14·7
November	315·8	384·4	14·0
December	314·3	346·8	14·0
1963 January	320·0	398·7	11·4
February	314·1	353·5	13·0
March	363·5	391·9	15·4

B. Seasonally Adjusted Values. — £ million per month

	Exports f.o.b.	Imports c.i.f.	Re-exports f.o.b.
1962 1st Quarter	306	365	12
2nd Quarter	319	373	14
3rd Quarter	320	385	12
4th Quarter	318	374	14
1963 1st Quarter	327	375	12
1962 October	336	388	13
November	304	370	15
December	315	365	14
1963 January	309	361	11
February	321	380	14
March	349	383	12

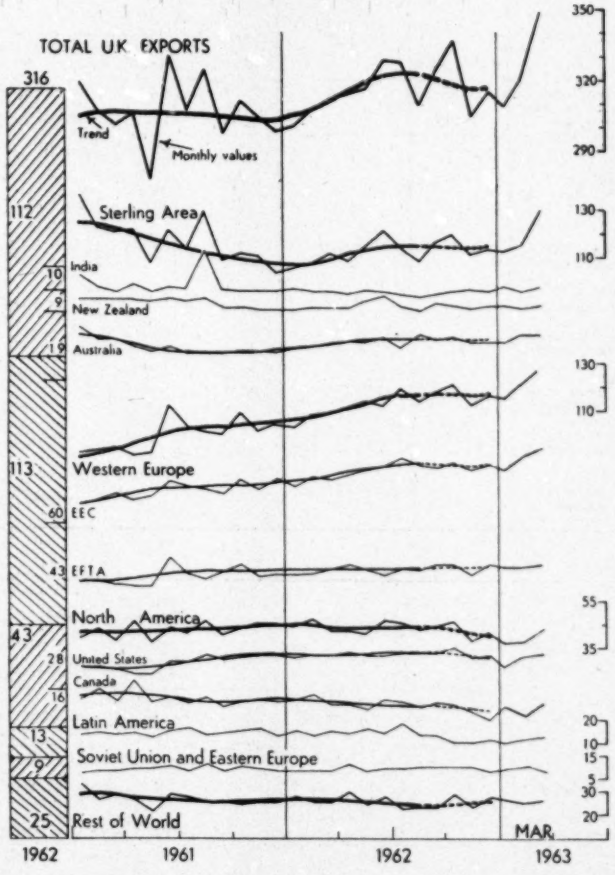
Area Pattern of Exports

Western Europe

The growth in exports to Western Europe which had been both rapid and continuous in recent years, showed signs of flattening out after the middle of last year and in the fourth quarter exports were 1 per cent. less than in the previous quarter. In the first quarter, however, there was a further large rise to a rate of 4 per cent. more than in the second half of last year. The increase to the EEC accounted for the greater part of this, with large increases in exports to France and West Germany and a recovery in the

U.K. Exports: Areas

Seasonally adjusted £ million f.o.b. monthly averages or calendar months



	1961		1962				1963			
	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	1st Qtr.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
Sterling Area	117	108	108	114	112	114	119	112	115	130
Australia	14	15	17	19	20	20	21	19	22	22
New Zealand	10	7	8	11	9	9	9	9	8	9
India	16	10	10	10	8	10	11	12	10	12
Western Europe	101	105	106	112	117	116	121	115	121	127
Economic Community	52	55	55	60	63	62	65	60	66	69
Free Trade Assocn. (inc. Finland)	41	42	42	43	43	44	44	44	44	45
North America	42	44	45	43	44	42	39	37	38	43
U.S.A. and Dependencies	26	27	27	27	28	28	25	22	26	27
Canada	17	17	18	16	16	14	14	15	12	16
Latin America	14	14	14	15	15	10	11	10	11	12
Soviet Union and Eastern Europe	9	9	8	9	10	9	9	9	11	8
Rest of World	26	25	26	26	23	26	26	26	25	26
Total	309	304	306	319	320	318	327	309	321	349

U.K. Trade (*Continued*)

other markets which had been looking weaker in the later months of last year. In part this was due to a recovery in exports of petroleum products which had fallen away in the final quarter of last year, after being very high in the third quarter. Exports to EFTA were 2 per cent. more than in the second half of last year, mostly accounted for by larger exports of ships to Norway. Exports to the rest of Western Europe, which grew very rapidly in the second half of last year, fell back a little.

Sterling Area

Exports to the sterling area, which also flattened out in the second half of last year after recovering from the sharp fall during 1961,

United Kingdom Exports: Sterling Area

£ million f.o.b. quarters or quarterly averages.

(*Percentage change on a year earlier*)

	Jan.-Sept. 1962	4th quarter 1962	1st quarter 1963
Sterling Area:			
Australia	55·9 (+ 8)	60·9 (+34)	63·8 (+23)
Seasonally adjusted	*57*	*60*	*62*
New Zealand	26·3 (—20)	28·3 (+14)	25·4 (+10)
Seasonally adjusted	*27*	*26*	*26*
India	28·7 (—30)	30·4 (+ 7)	34·4 (+11)
Seasonally adjusted	*29*	*31*	*34*
Pakistan	10·6 (— 2)	11·3 (+ 0)	10·5 (— 6)
Ceylon	6·5 (— 2)	5·5 (—21)	4·2 (—35)
Hong Kong	11·3 (+ 8)	12·4 (+1)	12·5 (+18)
Malaya and Singapore	19·4 (+ 2)	21·3 (+7)	20·0 (— 2)
Ghana	8·7 (—30)	10·5 (—14)	8·8 (— 1)
Nigeria	15·6 (—17)	16·3 (— 7)	16·8 (+ 5)
Rhodesia and Nyasaland	10·3 (—12)	10·3 (—13)	10·7 (— 2)
Kenya	7·3 (— 0)	7·8 (+10)	7·5 (+ 3)
Jamaica	5·6 (— 2)	6·1 (+0·)	4·8 (+ 1)
Trinidad and Tobago	5·9 (— 4)	6·6 (— 4)	5·8 (—11)
Irish Republic	33·1 (+ 1)	35·8 (+4)	33·9 (+ 1)
Seasonally adjusted	*33*	*35*	*33*
South Africa	36·2 (— 4)	37·7 (+11)	54·5 (+52)
Seasonally adjusted	*36*	*38*	*49*
Middle East	16·4 (+ 4)	19·1 (+ 8)	20·3 (+19)
Other	31·5 (— 7)	33·6 (—11)	30·4 (— 5)
Total Sterling Area	329·4 (— 7)	354·0 (+ 6)	364·3 (+11)
Seasonally adjusted	*334*	*343*	*357*

were 4 per cent. higher in the first quarter than in the second half of last year. Much of this exceptional rise was due to the delivery of a warship valued at over £4 million, but South Africa also took some of the increased exports of electrical machinery. There was a 4 per cent. rise in exports to Australia, and a further recovery in shipments to India, which had been very low in the middle of last year. Shipments to New Zealand were unchanged, while shipments to the Irish Republic, which had been higher in the second half, fell by 5 per cent. Among the smaller markets the most noticeable changes were a sharp fall in exports to Ceylon, and an increase in exports to Hong Kong.

North America

Exports to North America were 6 per cent. lower than in the final quarter of last year, with a fall of £9 million or 11 per cent. in exports to the United States. These fell sharply in January as a result of the dock strike on the East coast of the United States and in February and March continued below the monthly average at the end of last year. It is not clear how far this can be attributed to the dock strike, and how far the underlying trend has been falling. Exports to Canada, which fell sharply during 1962, were unchanged at the low level of the fourth quarter.

Latin America

There was a slight recovery in exports to Latin America which had fallen very sharply in the final quarter of last year. This recovery was mostly in shipments to Venezuela; there is little sign of improvement in exports to the Argentine which had fallen particularly sharply and which are still less than half the rate of a year ago.

United Kingdom Exports: Non-Sterling Area

£ million f.o.b. quarters or quarterly averages

(*Percentage change on a year earlier*)

	Jan.-Sept. 1962	4th quarter 1962	1st quarter 1963
Non-Sterling Area:			
North America	129·9 (+ 5)	128·8 (— 5)	109·4 (—12)
Seasonally adjusted	*131*	*125*	*118*
United States & Deps.	81·1 (+21)	87·2 (+ 6)	73·0 (— 6)
Seasonally adjusted	*82*	*84*	*75*
Canada	48·8 (—13)	41·6 (—21)	36·4 (—22)
Seasonally adjusted	*50*	*42*	*42*
Latin America	42·9 (+ 6)	32·4 (—28)	36·4 (—19)
Seasonally adjusted	*43*	*31*	*34*
Argentina	13·7 (+15)	5·9 (—60)	6·8 (—56)
Venezeula	4·6 (+10)	4·0 (—24)	5·0 (— 6)
Other	24·5 (+ 1)	22·5 (—10)	24·6 (+ 2)
Western Europe	334·5 (+15)	356·2 (+11)	377·2 (+14)
Seasonally adjusted	*336*	*348*	*363*
Economic Community	177·5 (+19)	187·5 (+13)	205·2 (+18)
Seasonally adjusted	*178*	*185*	*195*
France	33·9 (+24)	36·5 (+22)	43·7 (+30)
Seasonally adjusted	*34*	*37*	*41*
Western Germany	49·3 (+17)	51·5 (+15)	56·4 (+14)
Seasonally adjusted	*50*	*51*	*54*
Italy	34·0 (+22)	36·9 (+19)	39·2 (+21)
Seasonally adjusted	*34*	*37*	*38*
Netherlands	37·3 (+13)	39·2 (+1)	41·5 (+15)
Seasonally adjusted	*37*	*39*	*40*
Belgium and Luxembourg	23·1 (+24)	23·3 (+ 7)	24·4 (+12)
Seasonally adjusted	*24*	*22*	*24*
Free Trade Association including Finland	127·1 (+ 8)	135·8 (+ 5)	136·7 (+6)
Seasonally adjusted	*128*	*131*	*133*
Sweden	37·5 (+12)	41·6 (+ 2)	39·8 (+4)
Seasonally adjusted	*38*	*39*	*39*
Norway	19·9 (— 9)	24·9 (+24)	22·4 (+11)
Denmark & Greenland	26·1 (+20)	25·3 (— 5)	28·9 (+10)
Switzerland & Liechtenstein	15·7 (+24)	16·7 (+11)	17·6 (+16)
Portugal, Azores and Madeira	8·1 (—17)	7·1 (— 7)	7·9 (—10)
Austria	5·8 (+ 9)	7·2 (—21)	7·3 (+20)
Finland	13·9 (+11)	13·1 (— 5)	12·8 (— 9)
Spain, Canary Islands and Spanish Ports in North Africa	14·3 (+63)	16·7 (+41)	17·1 (+25)
Other	15·7 (— 0)	16·2 (+31)	18·2 (+28)
Soviet Union and Eastern Europe	27·2 (+5)	29·2 (+ 6)	30·7 (+14)
Seasonally adjusted	*27*	*28*	*28*
Soviet Union	10·2 (— 9)	11·4 (+14)	14·9 (+57)
Other	17·1 (+16)	17·7 (+ 1)	15·7 (— 9)
Other Non-Sterling	74·7 (— 6)	75·8 (+ 3)	79·9 (+ 0)
Seasonally adjusted	*75*	*77*	*77*
Middle East	36·6 (— 9)	39·9 (+15)	40·3 (+5)
Japan	11·0 (+ 3)	10·4 (+ 8)	10·9 (+4)
Seasonally adjusted	*11*	*11*	*11*
Other	27·0 (— 5)	25·5 (—12)	28·7 (— 6)
Total Non-Sterling	609·1 (+9)	622·3 (+3)	633·6 (+ 5)
Seasonally adjusted	*612*	*611*	*621*

Soviet Union and Eastern Europe

During 1962 exports recovered from a low level at the beginning of the year, and have since continued little changed. In the first quarter there was an increase in exports to the Soviet Union, but this was offset by a fall in exports to the rest of the area.

Rest of the World

Exports to Japan fell in the middle of last year, but recovered in the fourth quarter, and continued unchanged in the first quarter of this year. The recovery in exports to the Middle East continued, though exports in the first quarter were still below the figure of two years ago.

(*Continued on page* 999)

U.K. Trade (*Continued*)

Imports and United Kingdom Exports

Quarters or Quarterly Averages

£ million

Section and Division	Imports				United Kingdom Exports			
	Year 1961	Jan.-Sept. 1962	4th Qtr. 1962	1st Qtr. 1963	Year 1961	Jan.-Sept. 1962	4th Qtr. 1962	1st Qtr. 1963
0. Food and Live Animals Total	334·2	366·3	346·6	371·2	27·4	26·7	31·2	30·5
00 Live animals	13·1	11·5	11·8	11·5	4·9	3·9	5·3	3·2
01 Meat and meat preparations	76·6	78·6	77·2	81·9	1·1	1·1	1·2	1·4
02 Dairy products and eggs	39·2	40·3	46·1	48·8	1·9	1·7	2·2	2·8
03 Fish and fish preparations	10·8	15·4	14·3	18·7	1·6	1·6	2·3	2·0
04 Cereals and cereal preparations	52·9	63·8	52·3	48·6	4·7	5·8	5·4	7·8
05 Fruit and vegetables	62·7	77·9	60·8	67·7	2·3	1·8	3·7	2·4
06 Sugar, sugar preparations and honey	19·1	15·4	18·0	27·0	5·3	5·1	4·7	5·1
07 Coffee, cocoa and preparations, tea and spices	41·8	41·9	44·1	46·2	2·8	2·7	3·3	2·6
08 Feeding stuff for animals	13·5	16·9	17·2	16·8	0·5	0·8	1·0	1·0
09 Miscellaneous food preparations	4·6	4·8	4·9	4·1	2·1	2·1	2·1	2·3
1. Beverages and Tobacco Total	36·9	28·5	40·5	19·3	26·1	25·3	33·1	22·4
11 Beverages	11·7	10·8	13·0	8·9	21·4	21·1	28·8	17·8
12 Tobacco	25·2	17·8	27·5	10·4	4·7	4·2	4·3	4·5
2. Crude Materials, Inedible Total	239·6	219·2	226·5	219·8	32·5	35·4	33·7	38·3
21 Hides, skins and fur skins, undressed	11·7	11·6	11·6	16·3	1·0	1·3	1·1	1·2
22 Oil seeds, oil nuts and oil kernels	12·2	13·2	13·7	12·6	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0
23 Crude rubber (including synthetic and reclaimed)	18·0	15·8	14·0	16·6	1·7	2·1	2·1	2·2
24 Wood, lumber and cork	44·3	38·3	42·0	23·3	0·2	0·3	0·2	0·3
25 Pulp and waste paper	29·5	25·6	28·4	26·3	0·5	0·4	0·4	0·4
26 Textile fibres, not manufactured and their waste	61·4	59·3	62·0	71·4	23·1	21·2	21·6	25·9
27 Crude fertilizers and minerals	10·9	9·6	10·3	9·1	3·8	3·7	3·9	3·6
28 Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	41·0	35·4	32·6	31·7	1·2	5·4	3·6	3·5
29 Crude animal and vegetable materials	10·6	10·5	11·8	12·4	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·2
3. Mineral Fuels, Lubricants, etc. Total	120·5	133·6	133·3	147·3	30·9	36·4	37·1	41·3
33 Petroleum and petroleum products	120·3	133·4	133·1	146·8	23·6	28·7	28·7	32·2
Coal, coke, gas and electric energy	0·2	0·2	0·2	0·5	7·3	7·6	8·3	9·2
4. Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats Total	12·7	10·7	9·4	10·9	1·5	1·6	1·9	2·0
5. Chemicals Total	42·3	42·8	45·1	48·0	81·8	85·0	88·5	87·4
51 Chemical elements and compounds	15·4	16·4	16·9	17·2	19·3	19·9	23·3	21·8
53 Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials	2·2	2·2	2·3	2·4	11·9	11·5	11·1	11·4
54 Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	1·3	1·3	1·4	1·6	13·6	14·0	14·1	13·0
55 Essential oils and perfume materials	2·3	2·2	2·1	3·4	8·3	8·2	8·4	8·0
56 Fertilizers, manufactured	4·3	4·4	4·8	6·0	0·7	1·2	1·0	1·1
58 Plastic materials and artificial resins	7·1	7·6	9·1	9·2	12·1	13·2	14·2	15·1
All other chemical materials and products	9·6	8·6	8·7	8·2	16·0	17·0	16·4	16·9
6. Manufactured Goods Classified Chiefly by Material Total	169·3	165·4	172·5	167·3	223·7	223·8	228·1	223·6
61 Leather, leather manufactures and dressed furs	6·9	6·1	6·4	6·2	5·9	5·8	6·5	6·6
62 Rubber manufactures, n.e.s.	1·7	1·7	1·8	1·7	11·7	11·6	12·5	13·0
63 Wood and cork manufactures (excluding furniture)	12·1	12·2	13·9	11·9	1·0	1·1	1·2	1·2
64 Paper, paperboard and manufactures thereof	24·7	25·8	27·6	24·7	10·3	10·4	11·3	11·5
65 Textile yarn, fabrics and articles	36·9	33·5	34·5	35·9	61·6	61·0	62·2	61·8
66 Non-metallic mineral manufactures	5·1	5·3	5·3	5·0	16·8	16·8	16·2	16·3
67 Iron and steel	12·3	12·2	17·0	16·7	52·8	49·8	50·9	50·3
68 Non-ferrous metals	62·2	61·0	58·5	58·2	30·5	33·3	32·0	29·9
69 Manufactures of metal, n.e.s.	7·5	7·6	7·6	7·0	33·2	34·1	35·4	33·0
7. Machinery and Transport Equipment Total	91·5	96·3	105·9	98·5	406·4	415·5	414·2	463·6
71 Machinery other than electric	61·3	61·6	60·0	61·9	195·2	200·4	198·9	220·3
72 Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances	17·5	19·4	21·8	20·5	67·9	70·3	76·0	83·4
73 Transport equipment	12·7	15·3	24·0	16·0	143·3	144·7	139·3	159·9
8. Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles Total	47·5	51·6	51·8	56·9	59·2	61·6	68·8	59·8
81 Sanitary, plumbing, heating and lighting fixtures and fittings	1·1	1·1	1·4	1·1	2·5	2·4	2·3	2·2
82 Furniture	1·3	1·3	1·4	1·3	2·8	2·7	3·0	2·8
83 Travel goods, handbags and similar articles	0·6	0·7	0·9	0·8	0·5	0·6	0·5	0·4
84 Clothing	11·3	13·4	13·4	14·7	8·1	8·3	9·8	8·6
85 Footwear	4·9	4·7	3·4	5·3	3·3	3·1	3·4	2·7
86 Professional, scientific and controlling instruments, photographic and optical goods, watches and clocks	10·8	11·3	10·8	12·0	14·0	15·5	16·4	17·3
89 Miscellaneous manufactured articles, n.e.s.	17·5	19·0	20·4	21·7	28·0	29·1	33·4	25·8
5-8. Manufactured Goods Total	350·5	356·1	375·3	370·7	771·1	785·8	799·7	834·4
9. Commodities and Transactions not Classified According to Kind Total	4·4	4·0	4·8	4·7	31·0	27·3	39·5	29·0
TOTAL ALL SECTIONS	1,098·8	1,118·5	1,136·5	1,144·0	920·4	938·5	976·2	997·9

U.K. Trade (*Continued*)

Commodity Pattern of Exports

Engineering Products

The increase in exports in the first quarter was widely spread among machinery and vehicles. These exports which make up nearly half of total exports flattened out in the second half of 1962 after rising sharply in the first half. There was a sharp increase in the first quarter of this year. Exports of non-electric machinery rose by 5 per cent. after a period of flatness, with sharp increases in exports of machine tools, office machinery and mechanical handling equipment in particular, offsetting falling exports of boilers and boiler house plant, and aircraft engines. Electric machinery exports were up by 7 per cent., with large increases in shipments of generators and motors to South Africa, Western Europe (notably France) and South America, and submarine cable. There was a recovery in exports of road motor vehicles which had slipped back in the fourth quarter after growing rapidly in the previous nine months, and exports of both ships and aircraft, which tend to fluctuate widely, were above average.

Textiles

Exports of textiles were a little lower than in the second half of last year. An increase in exports of wool tops and man-made fibres was more than offset by a decline in exports of cotton textiles.

Metals

Exports of metals were rising in the first three quarters of last year, but then fell, and this fall continued in the first quarter when shipments were 3 per cent. less than a year earlier. This decline has been wholly among non-ferrous metals, particularly copper.

(*Text continued on next page*)

Engineering Products

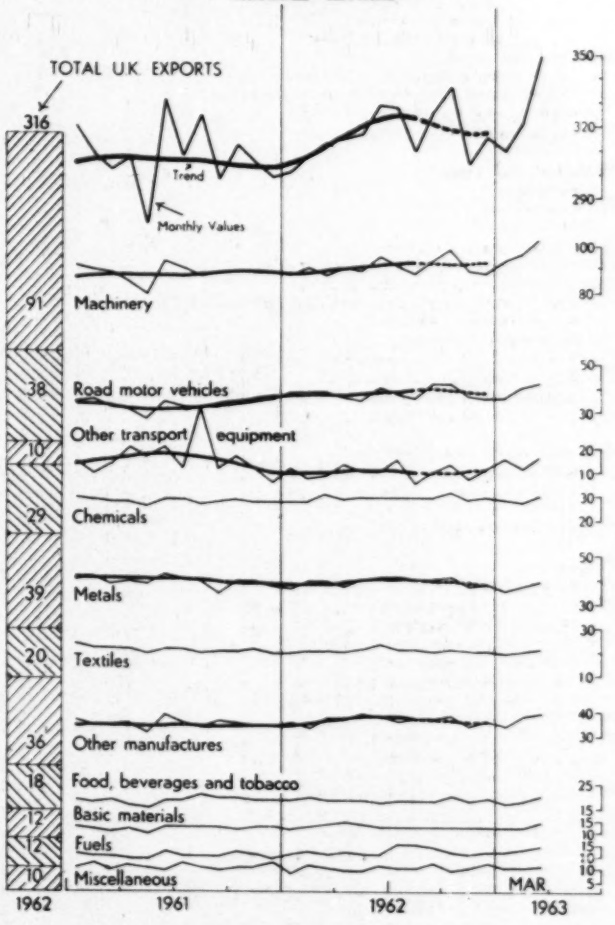
£ million f.o.b. quarters or quarterly averages
(*Percentage change on a year earlier*)

	Jan.-Sept. 1962	4th quarter 1962	1st quarter 1963
Machinery and transport equipment	415·5 (+ 1)	414·2 (+ 4)	463·6 (+12)
Seasonally adjusted	*414*	*420*	*450*
Machinery other than electric	200·4 (+ 3)	198·9 (+ 2)	220·3 (+ 7)
Seasonally adjusted	*200*	*202*	*211*
Boilers, auxiliary plant and steam engines	8·7 (+23)	6·6 (—35)	6·7 (—25)
Aircraft engines, new	5·3 (—41)	5·7 (— 6)	4·3 (—26)
Other internal combustion engines	18·8 (— 3)	18·0 (— 8)	20·1 (+ 5)
Tractors and parts	32·5 (+10)	28·8 (+ 3)	38·5 (+10)
Office machinery	8·0 (+11)	9·4 (+21)	9·7 (+35)
Machine tools*	9·0 (+19)	9·8 (+16)	10·2 (+17)
Textile machinery	15·3 (— 2)	16·5 (+ 8)	16·9 (+ 8)
Construction and mining machinery*	11·7 (+11)	12·0 (+18)	13·6 (+15)
Mechanical handling equipment*	6·5 (+ 6)	7·5 (+18)	8·5 (+33)
Electric machinery apparatus and appliances	70·3 (+ 4)	76·0 (+10)	83·4 (+24)
Seasonally adjusted	*71*	*75*	*80*
Generators, motors, converters, transformers and rectifiers*	10·7 (— 0)	11·2 (+15)	12·9 (+35)
Switchgears, starting and controlling gear, etc.	5·4 (— 9)	5·4 (— 3)	6·8 (+28)
Electric wires and cables	6·0 (+ 8)	6·8 (+ 4)	9·5 (+90)
Telecommunications apparatus	18·3 (+11)	18·5 (+ 7)	19·1 (+ 8)
Domestic electrical equipment*	7·8 (+ 1)	8·2 (— 3)	8·8 (+10)
Road motor vehicles	114·6 (+19)	108·6 (+10)	123·4 (+ 4)
Seasonally adjusted	*114*	*113*	*117*
Cars and chassis*	55·1 (+55)	50·3 (+23)	58·6 (+ 4)
Commercial vehicles and chassis*	28·2 (— 9)	27·0 (— 1)	30·0 (+ 1)
Aircraft and parts	10·3 (—36)	10·0 (— 3)	12·7 (+64)
Ships and boats	9·2 (—62)	8·7 (—44)	12·9 (+126)
Professional, scientific and controlling instruments, etc.	15·5 (+12)	16·4 (+13)	17·3 (+19)
Engineering products	431·0 (+ 2)	430·6 (+ 5)	481·0 (+12)

*Figures for 1963 not entirely comparable with those for previous years. Comparable figures have been used for the calculation of percentage changes.

U.K. Exports: Commodity Classes

Seasonally adjusted £ million f.o.b. monthly averages or calendar months



	1961		1962				1963			
	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	1st Qtr.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
Food, beverages and tobacco	19	18	18	18	18	19	18	17	18	20
Basic materials	12	12	12	13	12	12	13	12	12	14
Fuels	10	11	11	11	15	12	13	12	13	14
Manufactures	260	253	256	267	266	264	272	259	268	289
Machinery and trnspt. equipment	139	133	135	140	140	140	150	143	146	160
Machinery	88	88	88	92	91	92	97	93	96	102
Road motor vehicles	32	34	38	37	39	38	39	36	40	42
Other trnspt. equipment	19	11	9	11	10	10	14	15	11	16
Chemicals	27	27	28	29	29	29	29	28	27	30
Metals and misc. metals mfs.	38	38	38	39	40	39	37	35	37	39
Textiles	20	20	20	21	20	20	20	19	20	21
Other mnfrs.	35	35	35	39	37	36	37	34	38	39
Miscellaneous	10	11	9	10	11	11	10	10	10	11
Total	309	304	306	319	320	318	327	309	321	349

U.K. Trade (*Continued*)

Chemicals

There was a fall in exports of chemicals in the first quarter after a long period of steady growth. Within the section, however, there was continued growth in plastics materials.

Other Manufactures

£ million f.o.b. quarters or quarterly averages.
(*Percentage change on a year earlier*)

	Jan.-Sept. 1962	4th quarter 1963	1st quarter 1963
Chemicals	85·0 (+ 4)	88·5 (+ 6)	87·4 (+ 3)
Seasonally adjusted	*85*	*87*	*86*
Chemical elements and compounds	19·9 (+ 4)	23·3 (+17)	21·8 (+10)
Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials	11·5 (— 2)	11·1 (—10)	11·4 (— 3)
Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	14·0 (+ 3)	14·1 (+ 2)	13·0 (— 4)
Essential oils, toilet, polishing and cleansing preparations	8·2 (— 3)	8·4 (+ 5)	8·0 (+ 4)
Plastic materials	13·2 (+10)	14·2 (+15)	15·1 (+19)
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	223·8 (+ 0)	228·1 (+ 1)	223·6 (— 0)
Seasonally adjusted	*227*	*221*	*218*
Rubber manufactures	11·6 (+ 1)	12·5 (+ 2)	13·0 (+10)
Paper	10·4 (+ 1)	11·3 (+10)	11·5 (+13)
Textile manufactures	61·0 (— 1)	62·2 (+ 2)	61·8 (— 1)
Seasonally adjusted	*61*	*61*	*59*
Wool yarns and woven fabrics	20·2 (— 3)	19·8 (+ 1)	20·4 (— 1)
Cotton yarns and woven fabrics	11·7 (—19)	11·5 (—13)	11·7 (— 7)
Man-made fibre yarns and woven fabrics	9·6 (+25)	10·3 (+20)	11·5 (+22)
Miscellaneous textile manufactures	19·5 (+ 3)	20·6 (+ 6)	18·1 (— 8)
Wool tops	8·2 (—19)	9·1 (— 1)	11·1 (+32)
Pottery and glass	8·8 (+ 8)	8·5 (+ 0)	8·4 (+ 0)
Metals	117·1 (+ 1)	118·3 (+ 0)	113·1 (— 3)
Seasonally adjusted	*118*	*117*	*111*
Iron and steel	49·8 (— 7)	50·9 (— 1)	50·3 (+ 1)
Non-ferrous metals	33·3 (+12)	32·0 (— 3)	29·9 (— 9)
Miscellaneous metal manufactures	34·1 (+ 4)	35·4 (+ 4)	33·0 (— 3)
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	61·6 (+ 6)	68·8 (+11)	59·8 (+ 5)
Seasonally adjusted	*63*	*65*	*62*
Clothing and footwear	11·3 (+ 3)	13·2 (+ 6)	11·3 (+ 4)
Printed matter	8·9 (+3)	10·3 (+13)	8·8 (+10)

Other Exports

£ million f.o.b. quarters or quarterly averages
(*Percentage change on a year earlier*)

	Jan.-Sept. 1962	4th quarter 1962	1st quarter 1963
Food and live animals	26·7 (+ 1)	31·2 (+ 4)	30·5 (+ 4)
Seasonally adjusted	*28*	*28*	*30*
Cereals and cereal preparations	5·8 (+34)	5·4 (— 8)	7·8 (— 5)
Sugar and sugar preparations	5·1 (— 7)	4·7 (— 4)	5·1 (— 8)
Beverages and tobacco	25·3 (+ 2)	33·1 (+10)	22·4 (— 3)
Seasonally adjusted	*26*	*30*	*25*
Whisky	18·4 (+ 7)	25·8 (+12)	15·4 (— 7)
Crude materials (including wool tops) and animal and vegetable oils and fats	37·0 (+10)	35·7 (+ 1)	40·3 (+ 7)
Seasonally adjusted	*37*	*36*	*38*
Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	36·4 (+22)	37·1 (+ 9)	41·3 (+16)
Seasonally adjusted	*37*	*35*	*38*
Coal, coke and briquettes	7·6 (+ 7)	8·3 (+ 6)	9·1 (+29)
Petroleum products	25·5 (+24)	23·4 (— 3)	27·3 (+ 4)

Other Manufactures

Exports of other manufactures were higher, after a fall between the second and fourth quarters of last year. Most of the growth was accounted for by exports of paper and rubber manufactures.

Other Goods

Exports of fuels, which were very high in the third quarter of last year, but fell back sharply in the fourth, rose again in the first quarter. As last year the bulk of the increase was in exports to the Netherlands and Western Germany, and to Scandinavia. Exports of food were a little higher but exports of beverages fell, mostly because of a fall in exports of whisky to the United States.

Commodity Pattern of Imports

Food, beverages and tobacco

The value of imports of food, beverages and tobacco which had been falling in the second half of last year, rose by 2 per cent., seasonally adjusted, in the first quarter of this year. There was a large increase (£9 million, not seasonally adjusted) between the last two quarters in the value of imports of raw sugar; the increase was entirely due to increased prices which were more than double what they had been this time last year. Imports of many other individual commodities were unchanged or continued to decline. Meat imports were at the level of the previous quarter, allowing for seasonal movements, and imports of dairy products fell again following an increase at the end of last year. Imports of cereals and animal feeding stuffs have declined steadily since the first half of last year and there was a further large fall – of 11 per cent., seasonally adjusted – in the first quarter. Imports of fruits and vegetables fell a little further. Imports of beverages rose, by 3 per cent., following a dip in the previous quarter. Imports of tobacco during last year followed an irregular course, being particularly low in the first and final quarters: in the first quarter this year there was a 15 per cent. increase but imports were less than a year earlier.

Food, Beverages and Tobacco

£ million, c.i.f. quarters or quarterly averages
(*Percentage change on a year earlier*)

	Jan.-Sept. 1962	4th quarter 1962	1st quarter 1963
Food and live animals	366·3 (+ 9)	346·6 (+ 6)	371·2 (— 3)
Seasonally adjusted	*368*	*345*	*349*
Live animals	11·5 (—11)	11·8 (—14)	11·5 (—12)
Meat and meat preparations	78·6 (— 2)	77·2 (+16)	81·9 (+ 1)
Seasonally adjusted	*78*	*80*	*80*
Beef and veal	15·0 (+ 8)	18·1 (+29)	17·1 (+16)
Th. tons	76 (+ 6)	98 (+38)	102 (+42)
Mutton and lamb	16·2 (— 3)	12·6 (+73)	22·1 (+11)
Th. tons	94 (— 6)	71 (+46)	121 (+ 1)
Bacon	23·3 (— 4)	24·6 (+12)	24·1 (— 2)
Th. tons	100 (+ 2)	99 (+ 1)	98 (— 2)
Dairy products and eggs	40·3 (+ 4)	46·1 (+13)	48·8 (+ 5)
Seasonally adjusted	*41*	*45*	*43*
Butter	28·3 (+ 6)	32·8 (+26)	33·3 (+ 1)
Th. tons	100 (— 6)	107 (+ 3)	107 (—12)
Fish and fish preparations	15·4 (+46)	14·3 (+24)	18·7 (+ 9)
Raw sugars	12·8 (—18)	15·4 (— 8)	24·4 (+106)
Th. tons	508 (+ 0)	521 (— 4)	523 (+ 3)
Cocoa beans	6·1 (+44)	1·0 (—74)	4·2 (—53)
Th. tons	36 (+61)	6 (—76)	25 (—50)
Tea and maté	26·6 (— 5)	35·9 (+14)	33·3 (+ 6)
Th. tons	60 (— 2)	70 (+ 6)	73 (+ 3)
Cereals and feeding stuff for Animals	80·7 (+22)	69·5 (+ 3)	65·3 (—23)
Seasonally adjusted	*80*	*72*	*64*
Fruit and vegetables	77·9 (+22)	60·8 (+ 2)	67·7 (— 5)
Seasonally adjusted	*76*	*68*	*67*
Beverages and tobacco	28·5 (— 8)	40·5 (—25)	19·3 (— 1)
Seasonally adjusted	*34*	*27*	*30*
Beverages	10·8 (— 7)	13·0 (+ 8)	8·9 (+ 3)
Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	17·8 (— 9)	27·5 (—34)	10·4 (—3)
Seasonally adjusted	*26*	*16*	*18*

U.K. Trade (*Continued*)

Industrial materials

There was a sharp rise in imports of industrial materials after the middle of last year but by the end of the year these imports were falling again. They continued to decline in the first quarter when they were about £10 million (2 per cent.) less than in the previous quarter.

There was a large fall (12 per cent.) in imports of timber and one of 7 per cent. in imports of oilseeds but imports of oils and fats rose by 17 per cent. The value of imports of raw wool has been rising since the second quarter of 1962; there was an increase of 5 per cent. in the first quarter of this year. Imports of other raw materials, in total, fell in the first quarter; among them cotton and iron ore.

Among semi-manufactures, the fall between the last two quarters seems to have been mainly in imports of wood manufactures and paper. On the other hand, there was an increase in imports of cotton cloth. Imports of chemicals were rising slowly in 1962 and there was a further small increase in the first quarter of this year.

Mineral fuels and lubricants

Imports of fuels were high in the third quarter of last year, when there was some rebuilding of stocks and increased imports of crude oil for refining and export to Western Europe. There was a sharp reduction in the fourth quarter but in the first quarter of this year they jumped to rather more than in the third quarter.

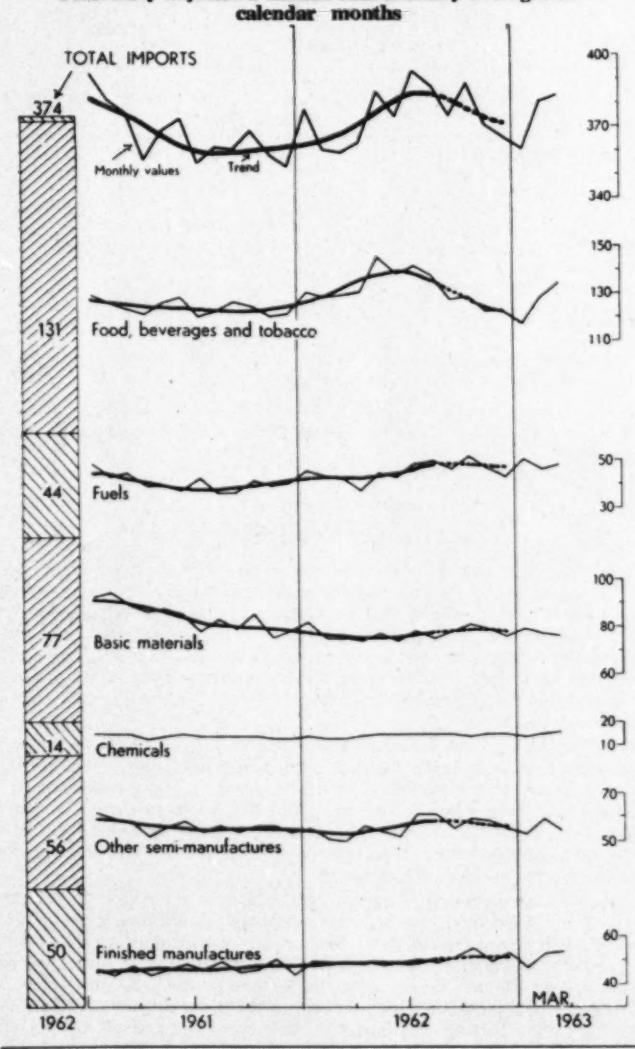
Finished manufactures

Imports of finished manufactures were growing quickly in the second half of last year. A large increase in the fourth quarter was mainly due to exceptionally large arrivals of ships. In the first quarter of this year imports of finished manufactures were a little

(*Continued on next page*)

Imports: Commodity Classes

Seasonally adjusted £ million c.i.f. monthly averages or calendar months



	1961		1962				1963			
	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	1st Qtr.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
Food, beverages and tobacco	122	122	129	138	135	124	126	117	128	134
Fuels	38	40	43	41	48	46	48	50	46	48
Basic materials	80	79	77	75	77	79	77	79	77	76
Chemicals	14	13	13	15	15	15	15	14	15	16
Other semi-manufactures	55	55	52	54	59	57	55	53	59	54
Finished manufactures	47	47	49	49	50	52	52	47	53	54
Miscellaneous	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1
Total	358	359	365	373	385	374	375	361	380	383

Materials and Fuels

£ million c.i.f. quarters or quarterly averages
(*Percentage change on a year earlier*)

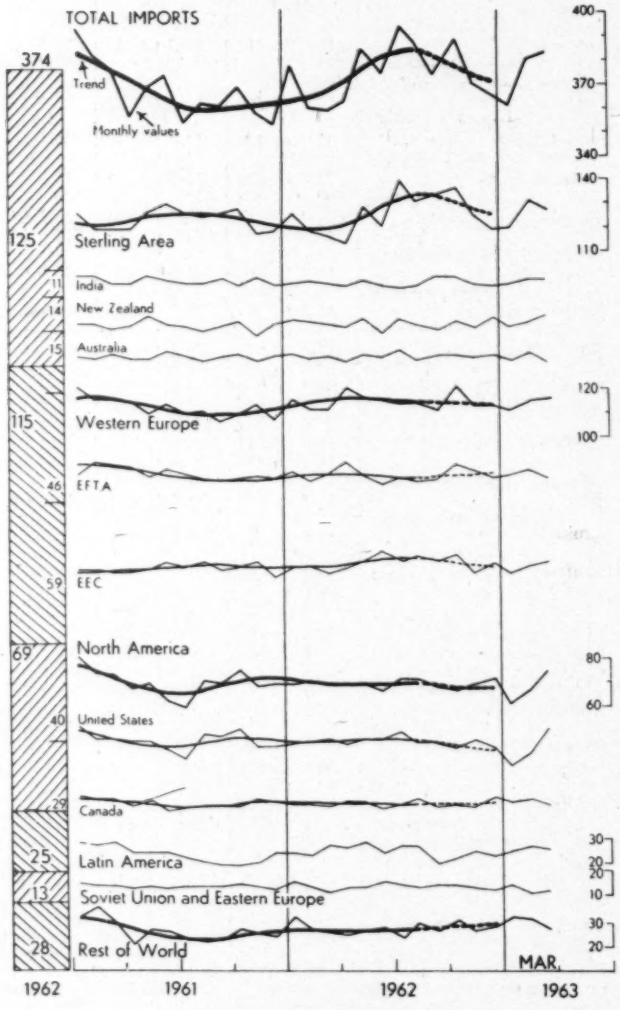
	Jan.-Sept. 1962	4th quarter 1962	1st quarter 1963
Crude materials	219·2 (—10)	226·5 (+ 1)	219·8 (— 2)
Seasonally adjusted	*219*	*225*	*219*
Oil seeds, oil nuts and oil kernels	13·2 (+10)	13·7 (+ 7)	12·6 (— 5)
Seasonally adjusted	*13*	*14*	*13*
Wood, lumber and cork	38·3 (—14)	42·0 (— 2)	23·3 (— 9)
Seasonally adjusted	*39*	*39*	*34*
Sawn softwood	27·6 (—12)	32·2 (+ 2)	15·7 (— 5)
Th. standards	369 (— 7)	437 (+ 7)	206 (— 7)
Woodpulp	25·6 (—15)	28·4 (+ 4)	26·3 (+ 4)
Th. tons	590 (—11)	674 (+10)	614 (+ 7)
Wool and other animal hair and tops	34·6 (—10)	33·0 (+14)	44·0 (— 1)
Seasonally adjusted	*34*	*36*	*38*
Raw wool	31·4 (— 8)	29·7 (+16)	40·1 (— 4)
Th. tons	71 (— 7)	67 (+20)	86 (— 7)
Raw cotton	12·6 (—12)	14·3 (+20)	12·5 (— 9)
Th. tons	53 (—10)	62 (+27)	54 (— 5)
Metalliferous ores and scrap	35·4 (—15)	32·6 (—17)	31·7 (— 6)
Iron ore	15·9 (—19)	14·8 (— 0)	11·2 (—14)
Th. tons	3,276 (—18)	3,084 (+ 2)	2,532 (— 5)
Hides and skins	11·6 (— 1)	11·6 (— 0)	16·3 (+ 6)
Crude rubber	15·8 (—18)	14·0 (— 1)	16·6 (—13)
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	10·7 (—20)	9·4 (—11)	10·9 (+23)
Seasonally adjusted	*10*	*11*	*13*
Chemicals	42·8 (— 1)	45·1 (+13)	48·0 (+10)
Seasonally adjusted	*43*	*45*	*45*
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	165·4 (— 3)	172·5 (+ 4)	167·3 (+ 5)
Seasonally adjusted	*165*	*172*	*166*
Wood manufactures	12·2 (+ 1)	13·9 (+14)	11·9 (— 1)
Newsprint paper and board	25·8 (+ 5)	27·6 (+12)	24·7 (+ 3)
Cotton yarns and fabrics	14·2 (—25)	14·7 (— 6)	16·0 (+ 3)
Other textile manufactures	19·3 (+ 3)	19·8 (+11)	19·9 (+ 3)
Iron and steel	12·2 (+ 2)	17·0 (+30)	16·7 (+75)
Th. tons	233 (+43)	386 (+88)	340 (+127)
Non-ferrous metals	61·0 (— 3)	58·5 (— 3)	58·2 (— 1)
Copper	32·6 (+ 5)	26·4 (— 9)	31·8 (+ 8)
Th. tons	140 (+ 3)	112 (—11)	136 (+ 7)
Aluminium	12·8 (+ 1)	14·3 (+16)	13·7 (— 2)
Total industrial materials (1)	438·1 (— 7)	453·6 (+ 3)	446·0 (+ 2)
Seasonally adjusted	*438*	*452*	*443*
Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	133·6 (+ 9)	133·3 (+18)	147·3 (+11)
Crude Petroleum	94·1 (+ 6)	90·3 (+ 8)	99·1 (+ 5)
Mill. galls.	3,428 (+ 7)	3,340 (+11)	3,659 (+ 8)
Petroleum products	35·7 (+11)	38·1 (+36)	44·2 (+25)
Mill. galls.	924 (+21)	1,029 (+39)	1,237 (+30)

(1) Crude materials, animal and vegetable oil and fats, chemicals and manufactured goods classified chiefly by materials.

U.K. Trade (*Continued*)

Imports: Areas

Seasonally adjusted £ million c.i.f. monthly averages or calendar months



	1961		1962				1963			
	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	1st Qtr.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
Sterling Area	124	120	120	121	134	126	126	120	131	127
Australia	14	14	15	15	16	16	15	14	17	13
New Zealand	12	13	15	13	14	15	15	13	15	18
India	12	11	11	11	11	12	12	11	13	13
Western Europe	108	110	113	118	113	116	114	111	115	116
Economic Community	57	57	56	60	61	59	58	55	58	60
Free Trade Assocn. (inc. Finland)	44	44	45	46	44	48	46	46	48	45
North America	66	71	70	68	70	69	68	61	67	75
U.S.A. and Dependencies	39	40	40	40	41	39	38	31	36	46
Canada	27	30	29	29	29	30	30	30	31	29
Latin America	20	21	25	26	24	23	26	25	27	26
Soviet Union and Eastern Europe	13	13	13	13	13	13	12	14	11	12
Rest of World	23	25	29	27	28	29	31	33	32	28
Total	358	359	365	373	385	374	375	361	380	383

lower. The fall was much more than accounted for by reduced imports of ships; these had been £15 million in the final quarter of 1962 but were negligible in the first quarter of this year. On the other hand, there were larger imports of aircraft which, like ships, move erratically. Imports of machinery (including some consumer goods) which had not changed much in the second half of last year, fell by 2 per cent. but imports of instruments rose. The number of cars imported was 37 per cent. more than a year earlier. Home demand for cars has been rising quickly since the purchase tax reduction in the autumn. New registrations of all cars in the United Kingdom were 22 per cent. more than in the first quarter of 1962.

Finished Manufactures

£ million c.i.f. quarters or quarterly averages
(*Percentage change on a year earlier*)

	Jan.-Sept. 1962	4th quarter 1962	1st quarter 1963
Consumer goods (1)	45·2 (+ 5)	45·5 (+19)	50·8 (+13)
Cars and motor cycles	3·7 (+ 0)	3·5 (+30)	5·6 (+49)
Other durable goods	15·2 (+ 0)	16·1 (+15)	17·0 (+15)
Clothing and footwear	18·2 (+ 8)	16·9 (+16)	20·0 (+ 6)
Other consumer goods	8·1 (+13)	9·0 (+25)	8·1 (+ 8)
Other, mainly capital goods	102·8 (+ 7)	112·1 (+10)	104·6 (— 0)
Machinery	71·0 (+ 5)	71·2 (+ 1)	73·8 (— 0)
Aircraft, aircraft engines	12·0 (+ 4)	10·9 (+ 2)	13·6 (— 1)
Ships and boats	4·3 (+141)	14·9 (+124)	0·3 (—85)
Instruments	7·1 (+ 6)	6·6 (+ 5)	8·2 (+21)
Other	8·3 (+ 6)	8·7 (+ 4)	8·7 (+ 7)
Total finished manufactures (2)	147·9 (+ 7)	157·6 (+12)	155·4 (+ 4)
Seasonally adjusted	*148*	*157*	*155*

(1) Goods covered by headings in the Trade Accounts believed to include mainly consumer goods.
(2) S.I.T.C., Revised Sections 7 and 8.

Sources of Imports

In the first quarter the value of imports from the sterling area was the same as in the fourth quarter last year, higher than the average in each of the last two years but substantially below the high rate in the third quarter of 1962. There was a sharp reduction in imports from Australia offset by increased imports from other sterling countries, among them New Zealand, India, Pakistan, and from Jamaica, Trinidad and South Africa, reflecting the higher price of sugar.

There was a small reduction in imports from Western Europe. Imports from Common Market countries have been declining since last summer and they fell a further 2 per cent. in the first quarter. There was a similar reduction, from the high rate in the fourth quarter, in imports from EFTA countries. Imports from the rest of Western Europe were maintained at the rate to which they had fallen in the middle of last year.

Imports from North America in the first quarter were 2 per cent. less than in the previous quarter. Imports from Canada which had been rising throughout last year were maintained at the fourth quarter rate but there was a 3 per cent. reduction in imports from the United States. Trade with the United States was disrupted by the dock strike on the Eastern Seaboard during January and it may be that the effect of this had not been fully worked off by the end of the first quarter.

There was a sharp increase, 12 per cent., in imports from Latin America in the first quarter. These imports had been falling for much of last year. Imports from the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, which had been level during 1962, were sharply down in the first quarter. There was a further increase in imports from the rest of the world, the most noticeable change being in imports from Japan.

Notes:

The tables below the charts show the seasonally adjusted figures only for the last seven quarters and for the last three calendar months. Figures for earlier periods can be supplied. Application should be made to: Statistics Division (Seasonal Adjustment), The

Imports by Areas and Countries

£ million c.i.f. quarters or quarterly averages
(*Percentage change on a year earlier*)

	Jan.-Sept. 1962	4th quarter 1962	1st quarter 1963
Non-Sterling Area:			
North America	200·4 (— 0)	225·1 (— 2)	194·4 (— 3)
Seasonally adjusted	*208*	*207*	*203*
United States & Deps.	115·7 (— 0)	129·7 (— 5)	117·5 (— 7)
Seasonally adjusted	*122*	*116*	*113*
Canada	84·6 (— 1)	95·4 (+ 2)	76·9 (+ 3)
Seasonally adjusted	*87*	*90*	*89*
Latin America	78·1 (+ 5)	63·9 (+14)	79·3 (+ 5)
Seasonally adjusted	*75*	*70*	*79*
Argentina	24·5 (+18)	19·7 (+57)	27·9 (+22)
Venezuela	19·7 (+14)	15·8 (+ 2)	18·4 (—14)
Other	33·9 (—6)	28·4 (+ 2)	32·9 (+ 7)
Western Europe	340·1 (+ 1)	355·2 (+ 7)	337·6 (+ 0)
Seasonally adjusted	*343*	*347*	*342*
Economic Community	176·9 (+ 5)	177·9 (+ 5)	177·5 (+ 1)
Seasonally adjusted	*177*	*177*	*173*
France	33·0 (—10)	32·4 (— 0)	33·5 (— 5)
Western Germany	47·7 (+ 0)	50·7 (— 2)	48·2 (+ 4)
Italy	28·9 (+13)	26·1 (+ 3)	27·1 (— 8)
Netherlands	49·2 (+14)	49·8 (+17)	49·1 (+ 6)
Belgium and Luxembourg	18·0 (+13)	19·0 (+ 9)	19·6 (+10)
Free Trade Association including Finland	134·8 (— 4)	146·2 (+11)	129·9 (+ 1)
Seasonally adjusted	*136*	*144*	*139*
Sweden	37·7 (— 8)	44·1 (+17)	34·6 (— 4)
Norway	16·5 (—14)	17·2 (— 2)	19·0 (+12)
Denmark & Greenland	37·9 (+ 5)	38·6 (+13)	37·7 (+ 2)
Switzerland and Liechtenstein	13·1 (+ 5)	14·0 (+18)	14·7 (+12)
Portugal, Azores and Madeira	4·6 (— 1)	5·1 (+16)	5·1 (+23)
Austria	3·3 (— 6)	3·6 (+ 2)	4·8 (+31)
Finland	21·7 (—10)	23·6 (+ 5)	14·0 (—18)
Spain, Canary Islands and Spanish Ports in North Africa	17·4 (+ 8)	17·4 (—14)	18·1 (—18)
Other	11·0 (+17)	13·7 (+15)	12·1 (+ 1)
Soviet Union and Eastern Europe	38·3 (+ 1)	42·9 (+ 2)	33·4 (— 8)
Seasonally adjusted	*40*	*39*	*36*
Soviet Union	19·8 (+ 3)	24·6 (— 9)	17·2 (— 5)
Other	18·5 (— 0)	18·3 (+20)	16·1 (—12)
Other Non-Sterling	84·4 (+ 2)	80·6 (+18)	99·3 (+ 9)
Seasonally adjusted	*83*	*88*	*93*
Middle East	39·7 (+ 4)	35·2 (+25)	46·3 (+ 3)
Japan	13·6 (+30)	12·5 (+56)	18·8 (+50)
Other	31·2 (— 8)	32·9 (+ 2)	34·1 (+ 2)
Total Non-Sterling	741·2 (+ 1)	767·6 (+ 5)	743·9 (+ 0)
Seasonally adjusted	*748*	*751*	*752*
Sterling Area:			
Australia	45·5 (+ 5)	48·8 (+11)	45·7 (— 6)
Seasonally adjusted	*46*	*47*	*44*
New Zealand	44·3 (+ 3)	36·7 (+22)	56·1 (+ 3)
Seasonally adjusted	*42*	*45*	*45*
India	31·9 (—10)	40·2 (+ 4)	39·5 (+ 6)
Seasonally adjusted	*33*	*35*	*36*
Pakistan	6·8 (+19)	9·1 (+14)	9·8 (+23)
Ceylon	10·9 (+ 4)	9·3 (+ 6)	10·3 (+ 6)
Hong Kong	13·7 (+15)	13·7 (+42)	15·3 (+29)
Malaya and Singapore	11·5 (—23)	10·4 (—14)	11·7 (—12)
Ghana	6·1 (+17)	3·6 (—16)	3·1 (—56)
Nigeria	19·3 (— 3)	15·1 (—16)	18·1 (—18)
Rhodesia and Nyasaland	24·7 (— 4)	21·5 (—14)	17·5 (—11)
Kenya	4·0 (+25)	3·3 (+15)	5·1 (+37)
Jamaica	5·2 (+ 4)	2·9 (—10)	7·8 (+53)
Trinidad and Tobago	8·0 (—13)	7·1 (+ 6)	9·9 (+22)
Irish Republic	34·4 (— 5)	35·6 (— 3)	33·4 (— 4)
South Africa	27·4 (+ 1)	20·8 (— 4)	26·3 (+ 7)
Middle East	53·1 (+10)	56·3 (+16)	58·1 (+16)
Other	30·5 (+ 7)	34·6 (+ 9)	32·3 (+23)
Total Sterling Area	377·3 (+ 1)	368·9 (+ 5)	400·1 (+ 4)
Seasonally adjusted	*375*	*378*	*379*
Total all countries	1,118·5 (+ 1)	1,136·5 (+ 5)	1,144·0 (+ 2)
Seasonally adjusted	*1,123*	*1,122*	*1,125*

U.K. Trade (*Continued*)

Board of Trade, Room D.53, Hillgate House, 35, Old Bailey, London, E.C.4.

Detailed particulars of United Kingdom imports, exports and re-exports were published on April 29*, and further analysis of the figures will be found in the form of tables in the Monthly Report on Overseas Trade for May†, due to be published on or about May 27.

* Accounts relating to Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom, March, 1963. H.M. Stationery Office. Price 30s. 0d. (by post 31s. 0d.).
† Report on Overseas Trade published by H.M. Stationery Office. Price 3s. 6d. (by post 3s. 10d.). Annual subscription £2 6s.

Report on Overseas Trade

FOLLOWING THE introduction of the Standard International Trade Classification, Revised (SITC Revised) system of classification from January 1963 some revisions have been made in the content of the Report on Overseas Trade including the introduction of new tables.

For the first time tables are given showing United Kingdom imports, exports and re-exports on a seasonally adjusted basis by SITC Revised Sections and Divisions and by geographical areas.

The Report also contains an analysis of import and export trade by SITC Revised Divisions with 12 important countries or groups of countries, e.g. Sterling Area, United States, Western Europe, Latin America, Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, etc. These tables now give longer time series.

The tables showing the overseas trade of selected Commonwealth and foreign countries have been discontinued.

The information contained in the remaining tables is substantially unaltered except for the change to the framework of the SITC Revised in the commodity classification.

The Report is produced monthly by the Statistics Division of the Board of Trade from material in the monthly 'Accounts relating to the Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom' supplemented by other information provided by the Statistical Office, H.M. Customs and Excise.

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Market Information

FOR BUSINESS MEN GOING ABROAD

To business travellers abroad economy of time is a vital factor. In important centres in all overseas countries there are United Kingdom Trade Commissioners or Foreign Service Officers who are ready to assist and save valuable time by advising on local market conditions for the kinds of products in which they are interested, by providing information about customs duties and import regulations, by helping to find suitable agents or representatives and in various other ways.

All business men going abroad are urged to make use of these facilities. If they will first consult the Export Services Branch, any Regional Office of the Board of Trade, or the Ministry of Commerce, Northern Ireland, arrangements can be made for the appropriate officers in the countries they intend to visit to be furnished in advance with details of their requirements.

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Import and Export Prices in March

IN MARCH the index of export prices remained unchanged at 115 but, with an increase of one point in the import price index which rose to 98, the terms of trade moved up one point to 85 (1954=100).

The rise in the overall import price index was rather less than one half per cent. though reflected as a movement of one point in the rounded index. This rise was mainly due to an increase of nearly one per cent. in the index for basic materials.

A small increase in the total export price index, not reflected in the rounded figures, was due to increases in the average values of exports of non-manufactured goods.

The method of calculating the import and export price index was explained in the *Board of Trade Journal* of May 2, 1958.

(1954 = 100)

	Imports					Exports						
		Sections 0 and 1	Sections 2 and 4	Section 3	Sections 5 to 8		Manufactured Goods (Sections 5 to 8)					
	Total	Food, Beverages and Tobacco	Basic Materials	Fuels	Manufactured Goods	Total	Total	Textiles †	Metals ‡	Machinery and Transport Equipment §	Other	Terms of Trade *
1955	103	101	104	102	109	102	102	100	104	103	102	101
1956	105	101	106	110	110	106	106	99	111	107	104	99
1957	107	101	110	128	104	111	109	101	115	112	106	96
1958	99	97	96	112	101	110	111	101	118	115	104	90
1959	98	98	93	104	104	109	111	98	114	118	105	90
1960	99	97	96	98	107	111	114	102	117	121	105	89
1961	97	94	95	96	107	112	115	106	117	122	106	86
1962	96	95	91	95	105	113	117	106	119	124	106	85
1961 January	98	97	94	95	107	112	114	105	117	121	106	88
February	97	94	94	96	107	112	115	107	119	122	104	87
March	97	95	94	96	107	112	115	106	117	121	105	87
April	98	96	95	97	108	112	115	107	118	121	106	88
May	99	96	97	96	109	112	115	107	117	120	107	88
June	98	95	96	95	108	112	115	108	115	121	107	88
July	97	92	97	96	107	112	115	105	117	122	105	86
August	95	91	96	93	106	112	115	107	118	122	105	85
September	95	91	95	95	106	112	115	106	117	123	106	85
October	96	91	95	96	106	112	115	106	117	122	105	85
November	96	93	93	97	106	112	115	104	118	123	106	85
December	96	93	94	96	106	113	116	106	117	123	106	85
1962 January	96	93	93	96	106	113	116	106	119	123	107	85
February	96	94	93	96	105	113	116	106	120	123	105	85
March	96	94	92	96	105	113	116	107	119	123	106	85
April	96	96	92	96	105	113	116	107	119	123	106	85
May	95	94	92	96	104	113	116	106	119	123	105	84
June	96	96	91	94	104	113	116	106	120	123	106	85
July	95	95	90	95	104	113	116	105	119	123	107	84
August	95	93	90	95	105	113	116	105	119	124	106	84
September	95	96	89	95	105	113	117	106	119	125	106	84
October	96	97	89	95	105	114	117	106	119	125	108	84
November	96	98	88	95	105	114	118	106	119	127	108	84
December	96	98	89	95	105	114	118	106	117	127	107	84
1963 January	96	99	88	94	106	115	118	108	118	127	106	84
February	97	100	90	94	106	115	118	108	118	127	108	84
March	98	100	90	94	106	115	118	108	118	127	108	85

(*) Import price index as a percentage of the Export price index.
(†) Export List Division 65. (‡) Export List Divisions 67, 68 and 69. (§) Export List Section 7.

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Production of Man-made Fibres

PRODUCTION OF man-made fibres in March was 20 per cent. more than in March 1962. Within the total output of continuous filament yarn was 19 per cent. more, and output of staple fibre 22 per cent. more.

PRODUCTION

(Million lb. 'delivered by weight' basis)

	Continuous Filament Yarn (Singles)	Staple Fibre	Total
1959 (quarterly average)	58·9	69·8	128·7
1960 (quarterly average)	67·2	80·8	148·0
1961 (quarterly average)	65·5	76·4	141·9
1962 (quarterly average)	72·7	84·1	156·8
1962 1st Quarter	67·8	78·9	146·7
2nd Quarter	73·4	83·6	157·1
3rd Quarter	71·0	79·1	150·1
4th Quarter	78·7	94·7	173·3
1963 1st Quarter	76·7	95·3	172·0
1962 January	23·1	27·1	50·2
February	21·9	24·4	46·3
March	22·7	27·5	50·2
1963 January	26·0	31·8	57·7
February	23·7	30·1	53·8
March	27·0	33·4	60·5

B.O.T. Departments, Overseas Officers and Commercial Inquiry Officers

	Last published in Board of Trade Journal
British Commercial Representatives Overseas	29 Mar. 1963
Board of Trade Departments	3 Aug. 1962
Board of Trade, Regional Organization	29 Mar. 1963
E.C.G.D. Local Offices	in this issue
British and Commonwealth Chambers of Commerce and other British Business Organizations Overseas	1 Feb. 1963
U.S. Consular Offices in the U.K.	21 July 1961

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Production of Cars and Commercial Road Vehicles in March

THE FOLLOWING table shows figures of production of road vehicles for periods up to and including March, 1963 and exports of these goods as recorded in the Trade and Navigation Accounts. Both groups of figures cover complete vehicles (including unassembled vehicles for export) and chassis with engines for delivery as such.

PRODUCTION

Number

	No. of weeks	Passenger Cars (including Taxis)		Commercial Road Vehicles			
				Goods		Omnibuses, Coaches and Trolleybuses	
		Total	Weekly Average	Total	Weekly Average	Total	Weekly Average
1959	52	1,189,943	22,884	353,105	6,790	17,379	334
1960	52	1,352,728	26,014	438,924	8,441	19,048	366
1961	52	1,003,967	19,307	443,117	8,521	17,050	328
1962	52	1,249,426	24,027	408,514	7,856	16,590	319
1961 1st Quarter	13	218,003	16,769	119,745	9,211	4,895	377
2nd Quarter	13	283,666	21,820	120,087	9,237	4,423	340
3rd Quarter	13	245,217	18,863	99,849	7,681	3,766	290
4th Quarter	13	257,081	19,775	103,436	7,957	3,966	305
1962 1st Quarter	13	327,407	25,185	107,682	8,283	4,269	328
2nd Quarter	13	331,820	25,525	101,671	7,821	3,862	297
3rd Quarter	13	289,060	22,235	92,818	7,140	3,941	303
4th Quarter	13	301,139	23,165	106,343	8,180	4,518	348
1963 1st Quarter	13	382,203	29,400	97,431	7,495	4,985	383
1962 January	4	94,011	23,503	32,190	8,048	1,201	300
February	4	102,518	25,630	33,541	8,385	1,309	327
March	5	130,878	26,176	41,951	8,390	1,759	352
1963 January	4	105,213	26,303	29,460	7,365	1,457	364
February	4	121,872	30,468	30,401	7,600	1,772	443
March	5	155,118	31,023	37,570	7,514	1,756	351

EXPORTS

Number

	Passenger Cars (including Taxis)	Commercial Road Vehicles	
		Goods	Omnibuses, Coaches and Trolleybuses
1959	568,971	122,569	4,858
1960	569,889	139,134	6,391
1961	370,744	160,046	6,913
1962	544,792	140,728	7,413
1961 1st Quarter	85,219	48,357	1,976
2nd Quarter	93,672	41,231	1,695
3rd Quarter	87,464	35,846	1,464
4th Quarter	104,389	34,611	1,778
1962 1st Quarter	141,762	36,236	2,011
2nd Quarter	146,500	38,205	2,008
3rd Quarter	130,262	32,004	1,636
4th Quarter	126,268	34,283	1,758
1963 1st Quarter	150,305	36,944	1,882
1962 January	49,705	12,469	695
February	45,789	10,382	608
March	46,201	13,393	707
1963 January	44,456	11,044	603
February	49,980	11,737	641
March	55,883	14,143	639

Note: There are certain differences of timing and coverage between the production and export figures, e.g. the export figures include battery-operated road vehicles throughout and from January 1963 road tractors, while the production figures exclude the battery-operated road vehicles and include road tractors. Station wagons and estate cars are included with passenger cars throughout. The quarterly export figures include amendments not made to monthly figures.

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Acquisitions and Amalgamations of Quoted Companies 1954-1961

THE CURRENT issue of *Economic Trends* contains an article by Statistics Division of the Board of Trade about takeovers, mergers, etc. during the period 1954 to 1961 among companies in manufacturing and distribution whose shares are quoted on a United Kingdom stock exchange.

In this eight-year period, these companies spent nearly £1,600 million on acquiring control of subsidiary companies; between 1954 and 1958 the amount spent was running steadily around £100 million a year, but it rose very sharply in 1959 to over £300 million and increased by a further 10 per cent. in both 1960 and 1961. Expenditure on acquiring trade investments, which may be regarded as akin to investment in subsidiaries, is not analyzed in detail in the article but is shown to have risen from £10 million in 1954 to £80 million in 1961.

Of some 3,300 companies whose accounts were examined, about one-third acquired control of one or more subsidiaries. Altogether they acquired a total of about 3,400 companies, over 500 of them quoted companies. The average consideration paid was about £2 million for a quoted company and very roughly one-tenth of this amount for an unquoted company. The large increase in the number of companies acquired, from under 300 a year in 1954-1956 to around 700 in 1960-1961, was accompanied by an increase in the size of the average consideration paid for a quoted company, from around £1 million in the early years to £3·5 million in 1961.

Expenditure was heaviest (in relation to the value of net assets) in the drink, clothing, and paper, printing and publishing industries; in these three cases, acquisition expenditure by companies classified to each industry was equal to one-fifth of the value of total net assets of the industry at the end of 1960. At the other end of the scale, companies classified to the tobacco and chemical industries for instance spent an amount equal to less than 7 per cent. of each industry's 1960 net assets.

The article provides some statistics of the rapid changes which occur in the number of quoted companies. Of the 2,600 companies at the end of 1960, nearly one-fifth had joined the population during the previous eight years, while the accounts of 700 ceased to be analyzed, 480 of them because they were acquired by other quoted companies.

The analysis is based on the consolidated group accounts of companies wherever possible, and the classification of a large company to an industry group is inevitably arbitrary. Hence a purely statistical analysis cannot show whether the absorption of one company by another represents an increased concentration in the share of the market for a product held by the company, or whether it represents a diversification of the acquiring company's interests. But the increase in concentration which has occurred in the drink industry is clearly shown – out of over 60 quoted companies acquired by companies classified to the industry, only five of them were from outside the industry. On the other hand the growth of the industrial holding company, with its diversity of interests, is reflected in the fact that of 19 quoted companies acquired by companies classified to bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. 10 of them were classified to other industries.

On balance the consideration paid for a company exceeds the net book value of its assets. The excess of consideration over the book value, for quoted companies which were acquired, rose from around £4 million in 1954 to nearly £40 million a year in 1959-1961.

Of the total expenditure on acquiring companies, £730 million was paid in cash while shares issued were valued at £864 million. In the early part of the period cash payments considerably exceeded the value of shares issued but the sharp increase in acquisition expenditure since 1958 was met to a considerable extent by the issue of shares.

The quoted companies which were acquired by other quoted companies during the period tended to have a degree of liquidity much below the average. For the quoted companies as a whole, net current assets amounted to about 70 per cent. of the value of tangible fixed assets in 1961; in earlier years the proportion was higher, reflecting in part the fall which has occurred in company liquidity. But among the quoted companies taken over by other companies net current assets as a percentage of tangible fixed assets was at its highest at 46 per cent. in 1957 and was as low as 14 per cent. in 1961; an appreciable number of the companies taken over showed current liabilities exceeding current assets.

A recent publication, 'Company Assets, Income and Finance in 1960', listed, in order of their net asset size, the companies whose accounts are analyzed by the Board of Trade and showed that 98 companies had net assets of £25 million or more at the end of 1960. These very large companies were able, because of the greater marketability of their shares and of the 'premium' they can command over the shares of smaller acquiring companies, to finance a higher proportion of their acquisition expenditure by the issue of shares – 64 per cent. against 45 per cent. by other companies. A more detailed analysis for the three years 1958 to 1960 shows that the very large companies and other companies both increased their net assets by 28 per cent. over this period but there were some marked differences in the way the two types of companies financed their growth. Taking acquisitions paid for in cash and by shares together, they accounted for 22 per cent. of the growth of the very large companies but for 30 per cent. of the growth of other companies. In fact during these three years growth by way of the formation of new assets was more important for the very large companies than for others; the latter depended rather more for their growth on taking over existing assets by buying subsidiary companies.

The article points out that the statistics in themselves can throw little light on the economic forces behind amalgamations in the company sector – forces such as the search for a larger share of the market for a product or the need to control the sources of supply of materials and processes; the economies which may arise from production on a larger scale or from a wider scope for management skills and ability; or the better employment of under-utilized liquid resources or the diversification of interests of companies in declining industries into more profitable fields.

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MODERN GOVERNMENT-OWNED FACTORIES FOR RENTAL

A factory on the Newhouse Industrial Estate, Lanarkshire.

THE FOLLOWING Government-owned factories, fully equipped with all essential services and conveniently sited for labour and transport requirements, are available for rental on industrial estates in England, Scotland and Northern Ireland. The factories in England and Scotland are all in development districts and suitable projects may qualify for financial assistance under the Local Employment Act, 1960. Assistance in the form of grants towards the cost of purchasing or transferring plant and machinery may also be available, through the Ministry of Commerce, to industrial undertakings creating new employment in Northern Ireland, preference being given to projects which provide a good percentage of male employment.

NORTHERN IRELAND

Location	Total Area (sq. ft.)	Height to Truss	Distance	
			From Belfast Docks (miles)	From Airport (miles)
Dunmurry Factory Estate (Near Belfast)				
*Dunmurry No. 2	18,329	12′ 0″	6	10
*8	19,450	12′ 0″	6	10
*5	30,000	13′ 6″	6	10
*3/4	50,000	16′ 0″	6	10
Dundonald, Belfast	70,000	17′ 0″	6	17
*Armagh	18,000	13′ 6″	37	30
Ballymena	30,000	12′ 6″	28	19
*Coleraine	18,000	12′ 6″	55	43
*Downpatrick	19,000	12′ 6″	22	33
*Portadown	52,600	14′ 0″	27	19

* Available now.

Rents are based on current market values, which at present range from 1s. 6d. to 2s. 3d. per square foot. In special cases where the employment or product is judged to be of particular value to Northern Ireland's economy, a lower rent can be negotiated for the early years of the lease. Inquiries should be addressed to the Ministry of Commerce, Chichester House, Belfast, 1 (Belfast 28271) or to the Ulster Office, Northern Ireland Government, 13 Regent Street, London, S.W.1 (Whitehall 0651).

ENGLAND

Industrial Estate	Total Area (sq. ft.)	Office Space (sq. ft.)	Clear Height
*Bede, Jarrow (six miles east of Newcastle-upon-Tyne)	(1) 49,187	8,537	12′ 6″ to 15′ 0″
	(2) 23,486	3,017	11′ 3″ to 16′ 6″
*Skelton, Cleveland (11 miles east of Middlesbrough)	15,616	3,680	12′ 0″ to 14′ 6″

* Available now.

Advance factories under construction

Location	Total Area (sq. ft.)	Office Space (sq. ft.)	Clear Height	Estimated Completion Date
Crook, Co. Durham	16,425	1,425	14′ 6″ to 23′ 6″	August 1963
Cramlington, Northumberland	13,590	1,590	15′	October 1963
Aycliffe, Co. Durham	50,340	4,410	17′ to 18′ 6″	November 1963
Hartlepools, Co. Durham	50,340	4,410	17′ to 18′ 6″	November 1963

Building plans of nine further 'advance factories' (10,000 to 50,000 sq. ft.) to be started shortly at Aycliffe, Blaydon, Chester-le-Street, Hartlepools, Sunderland, Stockton and West Auckland in Co. Durham and at Blyth, Northumberland, and Workington, Cumberland, are also available for inspection. Rents are assessed at current market value and at present range from 2s. 6d. to 4s. 6d. per square foot. Inquiries should be addressed to The Secretary, Industrial Estates Management Corporation for England, Team Valley, Gateshead-on-Tyne, 11, Co. Durham.

SCOTLAND

Estate		Area (sq. ft.)	Height to Truss	Distance from Glasgow (miles)
Carfin		26,500	13′ 0″	12
Carntyne	*	22,102	12′ 0″	3
Dundee	*(1)	129,651	12′ 0″	83
	(2)	31,530	14′ 0″	83 North light roof
Hillington	*(1)	11,314	Various	4
	(2)	25,508	12′ 0″	4
	*(3)	34,492	12′ 0″	4
	(4)	2,995	12′ 0″	4
	(5)	21,280	12′ 0″ and 18′ 0″	4
	(6)	131,855	22′ 0″	4 Crane rails Rail-served North light roof
Newhouse		35,315	12′ 0″ to 17′ 0″	14 Crane rails
Port Glasgow	*	10,658	12′ 0″	17
Queenslie	*(1)	5,202	12′ 0″	4 North light roof
	(2)	5,735	12′ 0″	4 North light roof
Thornliebank	(1)	5,275	12′ 0″	5
	(2)	5,419	12′ 0″	5

* Available now.

(Continued on next page)

Guide to Operational Research

A recent publication is entitled 'A Manager's Guide to Operational Research'. Copies: John Wiley and Sons Ltd., Glen House, Stag Place, London, S.W.1. Price 30s.

Retail Sales in Northern Ireland in February

STATISTICS prepared by the Ministry of Commerce show that the total value of retail sales in Northern Ireland in February showed no change on a year earlier, compared with increases of 4 per cent. in January and 4 per cent. in the fourth quarter of 1962.

Sales by food shops were 2 per cent. up on a year earlier, while sales by clothing and footwear shops showed a decrease of 1 per cent., and household goods shops a decrease of 3 per cent.

A brief description of these statistics was given in the *Board of Trade Journal* on March 18, 1960 (page 608). Further details may be had on application to Northern Ireland Index of Retail Sales, Room 55, Ministry of Commerce, Chichester Street, Belfast. (Tel. Belfast 28271, Ext. 112).

Index Numbers of Value of Sales per Week (1959 = 100) and Percentage Changes Compared with a Year Earlier.

	All kinds of business		Food shops		Clothing and footwear shops		Household goods shops		Other shops	
		%		%		%		%		%
1961 Year	107	+5	108	+7	108	+4	94	Nil	109	+4
1962 Year	110	+3	113	+5	108	Nil	97	+3	110	+1
1962 First quarter	99	Nil	109	+4	87	—9	91	+3	93	Nil
Second quarter	109	+4	113	+6	110	—1	98	+6	105	+3
Third quarter	106	+2	110	+5	98	+1	94	—2	108	—1
Fourth quarter	125	+4	120	+6	135	+6	104	+5	134	+2
October	111	+4	113	+7	117	+6	102	+3	105	Nil
November	122	+6	119	+6	139	+19	107	+5	119	+13
December	142	+5	126	+5	150	+4	103	+12	177	+4
1963 January	101	+4	113	+6	94	+10	87	Nil	90	—2
February	101	Nil	115	+2	88	—1	91	—3	91	—3

Factories for Rental (*Continued*)

The undernoted buildings on Donibristle Estate in Fife are being adapted for industrial use. Gas is not available at present. Rents range from 1s. 6d. to 2s. 4d.

Estate		Area (sq. ft.)	Height to Truss	Distance from Glasgow (miles)
Donibristle	(1)	64,019	14′ 0″ and 19′ 6″	43 Crane rails
	(2)	26,865	12′ 0″ and 18′ 0″	43 Flat roof
	(3)	11,808	12′ 0″	43 North light roof
	(4)	8,700	12′ 0″	43
	(5)	9,412	Various	43 Flat roof plating shop
	(6)	3,420	9′ 6″	43
	(7)	11,518	—	43 Two storied office block
Advance factories under construction:				
(a) on Industrial Estates:				
Newhouse		50,000	14′ 0″	14
Queenslie		50,280	14′ 0″	4
Kilwinning		15,000	Not decided	25
Port Glasgow		10,000	Not decided	17
Vale of Leven		50,000	14′ 0″	16
(b) on individual sites:				
Blackwood		21,013	14′ 0″	23
Cumnock		15,515	12′ 0″	36
Cowdenbeath		21,140	12′ 0″	45
Sanquhar		15,500	12′ 0″	48
Shotts	(1)	28,340	14′ 0″	26
	(2)	23,140	12′ 0″	26
Stranraer		10,000	Not decided	84
Whitburn		50,000	Not decided	22
The Calders		10,000	Not decided	25
Fraserburgh		7,500	Not decided	185
Peterhead		7,500	Not decided	174

Rents of the above factories, excluding those at Donibristle, which are assessed by the District Valuer at current market value, range from 2s. 0d. to 3s. 9d. per sq. ft. Inquiries should be addressed to the General Manager, Industrial Estates Management Corporation for Scotland, 3 Woodside Place, Glasgow, C.3.

Northern Ireland Index of Industrial Production

THE PROVISIONAL index of industrial production for Northern Ireland for February 1963, prepared by the Ministry of Commerce, is 120 (1958=100). This is one point lower than the index for January 1963, and three points lower than the index for February 1962.

The index numbers for the main industrial groups in February 1963 with the increase or decrease on February 1962 shown in brackets, are: textiles 114, (+3 points); clothing 116 (−4); engineering and metals 105 (−11); food, drink and tobacco 120 (+5); timber and furniture 101 (−5); 'other' manufacturing industries 182 (−9); construction 104 (−16); gas, electricity and water 161 (+18).

Northern Ireland's Manufacturing Opportunities Conference

MORE THAN 50 British manufacturing companies sent delegates to a conference on 'Manufacturing Opportunities in Northern Ireland' held in London, on April 23, by the London Junior Chamber of Commerce. Speakers at the conference included Mr. Reginald Maudling, Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Henry Brooke, Home Secretary and Lord Chandos, Chairman of the Northern Ireland Development Council.

Fife, Scotland, Invites Industrial Expansion

A BROCHURE entitled 'Flourish in Fife' and published by the County of Fife, Scotland, as part of a drive to attract more industry to the County has been circulated to nearly 2,000 British industrialists. It is intended to extend the Brochure's circulation to overseas industrialists in the near future.

The brochure names 12 sites available for industrial development together with the services available—availability of labour, Government and local, and licensing and education.

On May 7, Fife County Council are to open a *Fife-in-London* week at the Scottish Council (Development and Industry) showrooms at King-street, London, S.W.1.

North East to Have New Lease of Life

SPEAKING AT the Purchasing Officers' Association dinner in London on April 25, Viscount Hailsham, Lord President of the Council and Minister for Science, said the Government were determined to see that the older industrial areas in the North, and North-East were given a new lease of life. 'If you could go away from this dinner determined to investigate the possibilities of placing even one per cent. of the business of your organisations in areas of high unemployment where it can be done without sacrifice of price and quality I venture to think a very significant contribution could be made to our general problem.'

EXPORT INQUIRIES

Most of the detailed information which British traders may need to help them sell their goods overseas can be obtained by contacting the nearest Regional Office of the Board of Trade or the Export Services Branch (Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. Tel. City 5757).

It may save you time if your export inquiries are sent in the first place to the Board of Trade rather than to Trade Commissioners or Commercial Officers overseas. A list of addresses of Regional Offices of the Board of Trade appears on page xiv of the supplement. (*BoTJ.* February 1, 1963.)

Questions Asked and Answered in Parliament

Below is a selection of questions of interest to industry asked and answered in Parliament

Tuesday April 23

Board of Trade Prosecutions

Mr. Frederick Erroll, President of the Board of Trade, was asked if he would give the number of persons prosecuted by his department for failing to make annual returns of limited companies in the years ended March 31, 1962 and 1963, respectively; and if he would state the amounts recovered from such persons in each year in fines and costs separately. In reply Mr. David Price, Parliamentary Secretary, Board of Trade, said 1,077 persons were prosecuted in the first period and 1,310 in the second. The fines imposed amounted to £1,995 and £5,143; and the costs awarded to £1,332 and £2,572.

Trades Lists of Approved Tenderers

A questioner asked how many firms in development districts in the North-East had applied for inclusion in their trade lists of approved tenderers under the Government Contracts Preference Scheme since February 3, 1960; and how many had been approved for inclusion. In reply the Parliamentary Secretary said: 'Each purchasing authority in a government department and a nationalised industry maintains its own series of Trades Lists of approved tenderers, which include both firms in development districts and firms outside. Under the Government Contracts Preference Scheme these authorities, when awarding contracts by open competitive tender, are normally prepared to give preference to firms in development districts, provided that price, specification, delivery, etc., are equal. I cannot say how many firms in each of these separate Lists may be situated in development districts in the North-East.'

Durgapur Steel Plant Contracts

Asked what credit facilities he had made available in order to assist a consortium of British firms to obtain the contract for building and equipping an alloy steel plant at Durgapur, Mr. Alan Green, Minister of State, said that as the Consortium were aware, the usual facilities were available from ECGD. The Indian Government could, of course, if they wished, ask for a special development loan for this project.

Bankruptcy Figures

In reply to a questioner who asked for the number of bankruptcies and of companies which underwent compulsory liquidation, respectively, in 1962, the Parliamentary Secretary said there were 4,145 bankruptcies and 718 compulsory liquidations.

NRDC Expenditure

The President was asked what was the amount of National Research Development Corporation expenditure written off in each of the past three years because of the cancellation of unsuccessful development projects. In reply the Parliamentary Secretary said that the President was informed by the Corporation that the approximate amounts written off were: £141,000 in 1962, £189,000 in 1961, and £21,000 in 1960. In answer to further questions on the average annual cost to the Corporation of assessing the potentiality of the inventions submitted to them each year, and how far the hovercraft had progressed, the Parliamentary Secretary said that about a thousand inventions were assessed every year, mainly by the permanent scientific and technical staff who were also concerned with development and exploitation. Their salaries were £172,580 in the year 1961/62. Four licensed constructors had built experimental hovercraft prototypes which had been successfully demonstrated. Each of these firms were energetically seeking orders. A number of questions on NRDC projects in Scotland were also answered.

Monopolies Commission Report

Asked when the Monopolies Commission's report on electrical equipment for the motor industry would be laid before Parliament, the Parliamentary Secretary said it was now being prepared for publication during the summer. He added in reply to a further question that the Commission's report on petrol distribution would be received within the next twelve months.

Russian Trade Talks

In reply to a questioner who asked if the trade talks with the Russian delegation visiting Great Britain had yet been completed, and if he would make a statement on the results, the Minister of State said that representatives of one of the Soviet importing corporations had recently been in this country for negotiations over specific contracts with British manufacturers. This was a private visit, and there had been no discussion with Government departments.

Imports of Photographic Equipment

The total value of the imports of cameras and other photographic equipment from Japan, East Germany and the German Federal Republic, respectively, in each of the years 1958 to 1962; and the quantities involved in each year from each country, are given in *Hansard*.

Wednesday April 24

Government Loan to Scottish Firm

The President was asked whether the Auditor General's department are to have access to the accounts of Messrs. Wiggins, Teape and Co., relevant to the Government loan. In reply the Parliamentary Secretary said: 'The Comptroller and Auditor General will have access to the Board of Trade papers relating to the financial transactions of the Board with the Company. Payments made by the Board to the Company will be shown in the normal way in the Appropriation Account, and it will be open to the Comptroller and Auditor-General to require the Board to furnish such information and explanation as may be necessary to satisfy him that monies voted by Parliament have been properly applied.'

Thursday April 25

Film Levy Collection

The President was asked what changes he proposed in the arrangements for the collection and distribution of the Films Levy. In reply he said that in accordance with recommendations of the Cinematograph Films Council he would be laying regulations before the House doubling the rate of payments on newsreels, making the collection of levy from exhibitors four-weekly and improving the British Film Fund Agency's distribution arrangements in a number of minor ways.

'Bring Us Your Problem' Service Tours Europe

Members of the Rank Taylor Hobson Division of the Rank Organisation toured Belgium, West Germany and Holland earlier this month with £40,000 worth of instruments in a specially designed truck. The company's London premises include an international metrology centre where British and foreign firms can have components measured on the spot and seek advice on special problems.

Registrations of British and Foreign Films

THE FOLLOWING are details of films registered by the Board of Trade under the Films Act, 1960, during the week ended Friday, April 26, 1963.

Title of Film	Registered in the Name of	Maker's Name	Registered No.	Playing Time Minutes	Date of Registration
		BRITISH			
Movietone News 1767	Twentieth Century Fox Film Co. Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.	Br/E 27962	7	April 22
Movietone News 1767A	" "	" "	Br/E 27963	7	April 22
Pathe News 63-32	Warner-Pathe Distributors Ltd.	Associated British Pathe Ltd.	Br/E 28015	9	April 22
A Guy Called Caesar	Columbia Pictures Corporation Ltd.	Bill and Michael Luckwell Ltd.	Br/E 28417	62	April 22
Nurse On Wheels	Warner-Pathe Distributors Ltd.	G.H.W. Productions Limited	Br/E 28418	86	April 22
Look At Life Series 17:					
It's A Gamble	Rank Film Distributors Ltd.	Rank Film Distributors Ltd.	Br/E 28419	9	April 23
Rag Time	" "	" "	Br/E 28420	9	April 24
Pathe Pic. Series 430-442:					
Pathe Pic No. 437	Warner-Pathe Distributors Ltd.	Associated British Pathe Ltd.	Br/E 28421	8	April 24
Pathe News 62-33	" "	" "	Br/E 28016	9	April 26
Pathe News 63-64	" "	" "	Br/E 28017	8	April 26
Movietone News 1768	Twentieth Century Fox Film Co. Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.	Br/E 27964	7	April 26
		FOREIGN			
Confess, Dr. Corda	E.J. Fancey Productions Ltd.	Inter-Allianz Filmhandelgesellschaft MBH.	F 28409	81	April 22
Varan The Unbelievable	Grand National Pictures Ltd.	Topaz Pictures Corporation	F 28410	70	April 22
The 5th Battallion	" "	Globus Films	F 28411	87	April 22
Quick And The Dead	" "	Manson Film Productions	F 28412	90	April 22
Demon Doctor	" "	Hispamer Films	F 28413	86	April 22
My Six Loves	Paramount Film Service Ltd.	Paramount Pictures Corporation	F 28414	83	April 22
First Spaceship On Venus	Warner-Pathe Distributors Ltd.	Cory Film Corporation	F 28415	78	April 22
The Interns	Columbia Picture Corporation Ltd.	Columbia Pictures Corporation	F 28416	119	April 22
Woman of Summer	Twentieth Century Fox Film Co. Ltd.	Twentieth Century Fox Film Corporation	F 28422	94	April 24
The Rebel Gladiators	Miracle Films Ltd.	Fono-Roma S.P.A.	F 28423	98	April 25
Rocky Jones – Space Ranger (Nos. 10-18):					
Forbidden Moon – Episode 2	Animated Motion Pictures Ltd.	Roland Reed Productions Inc.	F 28424	21	April 25
Out Of This World – Episode 3	" "	" "	F 28425	22	April 25
Forbidden Moon – Episode 3	" "	" "	F 28426	21	April 25
Trial Of Rocky Jones – Episode 1	" "	" "	F 28427	20	April 25
Silver Needle In The Sky – Episode 1	" "	" "	F 28428	21	April 25
Trial Of Rocky Jones – Episode 2	" "	" "	F 28429	21	April 25

Where the title appears in italics the film forms part of a series. Br./E indicates that the film is a British quota film.

British Film Fund Agency

THE BRITISH Film Fund Agency has published the following information for the five weeks ended March 30, 1963:

Distributors' earnings submitted:		
High cost films	£866,129	
Low cost films:		
Eligible (after multiplying by 2¼)	£127,294	
Not eligible for 2½ times rental	£5,304	
		£998,727
Films of less than 3,000 feet (after multiplying by 2¼)		£62,011
		£1,060,738
Levy collections paid to Agency by H.M. Customs and Excise to April 6, 1963, approximately covering entertainments to March 30, 1963		£413,000

The fifth interim allocation for the sixth distribution period will be at the rate of 41 per cent.

The Patent Office Library

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Trends of the Sixties

PEP's broadsheet (Planning No. 471) 'The Shape of the Sixties' attempts to forecast some of the dominant trends of the sixties. Copies: PEP Dispatch Department, 98 Kingston Road, Merton Park, London, S.W.19. Price 4s.

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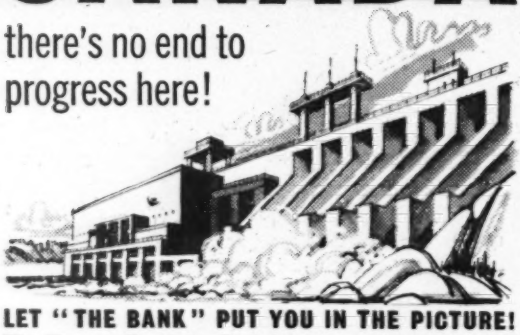

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CATALOGUES may be obtained from May 2 onwards from the Auctioneers' Offices, Byard Lane, Bridlesmith Gate, Nottingham. Tel.: Nottingham 54272 (10 lines).

Government Surplus Sales by Auction

Air Ministry

1963	Stores	Location	Auctioneers
May 9 .	Miscellaneous stores and equipment . .	No. 35 Maintenance Unit, Royal Air Force, Heywood, Lancs.	Brady & Son, 17 Warren Street, Stockport, Cheshire. (Tel. Stockport 2252).

The above sale will include radar, radio and electrical equipment, capacitors, electron tubes, cable, air frame spares, aircraft ground equipment, miscellaneous kitchen equipment, crockery, furniture, mattresses, tentage, various trolleys, weighing machine assemblies, large packing cases, oils and greases, etc.

May 9 .	Five steel framed sheds, one 60,000 gallon high level water tank, cable and a large number of huts and buildings . .	Royal Air Force Station, Pembrey, Burry Port, Carmarthenshire.	Stewart, Davies & Evans, 62 Mansell Street, Swansea. (Tel. Swansea 52897).
May 22 .	Miscellaneous stores and equipment . .	No. 7 Maintenance Unit, Royal Air Force, Quedgeley.	Bruton, Knowles & Co., Albion Chambers, King Street, Gloucester. (Tel. Gloucester 21267).
June 20 .	Miscellaneous stores and equipment . .	No. 25 Maintenance Unit, Royal Air Force, Hartlebury.	Nock & Joseland, Bank Buildings, Kidderminster, Worcs. (Tel. Kidderminster 2053).
July 11 .	Miscellaneous stores and equipment . .	No. 14 Maintenance Unit, Royal Air Force, Carlisle.	Harrison & Hetherington Ltd., Botchergate, Carlisle. (Tel. Carlisle 26292).

Catalogues for the above sales may be obtained within fourteen days of the advertised date of sales, on application to the Auctioneers. Catalogues for sales held at Maintenance Units cost 1s. 0d. each (*Postal Orders only*), all other catalogues free.

Disposal of Assets at C. & R. Sites

Geering & Colyer will sell by public auction on the dates indicated and at the Royal Air Force sites listed below operational equipment including air conditioning and refrigeration plant, electric meters, water pumps, fans, heaters, compressors, etc., RSJ gantries and girders, teak flooring, electricity supply cable, sanitary items, doors and miscellaneous items.

1963
May 7 . Truleigh Hill, Nr. Shoreham-on-Sea, Sussex.
May 21 . Margate, Kent.
June 11 . St. Margarets Bay, Kent.

Catalogues (free) may be obtained within fourteen days of the sale dates from Geering & Colyer's offices at:
Ashford (Tel. 25), Hawkhurst and Tunbridge Wells, Kent, Rye, Heathfield and Wadhurst, Sussex.

Sale by Tender

Tenders are invited for the purchase and removal of three Type T2 hangars, approximately size 240 ft. by 110 ft. situated at Bishops Court, Co. Down, Nothern Ireland. Apply within 7 days of the date of this notice to Air Ministry, C 19a Turnstile House, High Holborn, London, W.C.1, for tender form.

War Office

1963	Stores	Location	Auctioneer
May 8 .	American vehicle spares, textiles and miscellaneous stores.	Central Ordnance Depot, Bicester, Oxon. .	Midland Marts Ltd., (Dept. L), Market Square, Bicester. (Tel. 73).
May 14 .	Textiles, engineering and carpentry tools and miscellaneous stores.	Central Ordnance Depot, Didcot, Berks. .	Simmons & Sons (Dept. L), 12 Station Road, Reading. (Tel. 54025).
May 16 .	Plant, electrical and miscellaneous stores including:	Technical Stores, Sub-Depot, Wem, Salop. .	Hall, Wateridge & Owen (Dept. L), High Street, Shrewsbury. (Tel. 2081).

44 Diesel engined fork lift trucks; Lister, Paxman, Dennis and Rushton Hornsby crankshafts, crankcases, camshafts; 4½ kW. generator sets; 6 kW. Coventry Climax charging sets; 163 B.T.H. twin amphidyne generator units 230 V.; Morris and Petter petrol engines; fuel tanks; coupling drawbars; 6,000 charging switchboards; 6,250 6 volt batteries; Lancing Bagnall electric motors; 130 Vent Axia extractor fans; electric hand lamps; filament bulbs; Video amplifier units; Lucas magnetos and dynamos; electric motors; switch fuses; armatures; electric cable and wire; cable connectors; power leads; 156 reception sets, R.220; 13 reception sets AR.88; 850 installation and conversion kits; hand microphones; vibrator units; telephone sets; teleprinter switchboards and equipment; ringing repeaters; jointers tents; recording paper; Johnson petrol engined centrifugal water pumps; Runwell semi-rotary pumps; gland cocks; armoured water hose; canvas hose; 9 trailer mounted air compressors; steel cable; lead sleeves; drum barrows; Danarm portable saws; 60 wheels and tyres 750 × 20; ladders; rope ladders and slings; webbing straps; canvas carrier bags; 725 2-ton jacks; cable jacks; flexible tubing; demolition test sets; mine detectors; M.T. spares; 13 Taskers 2-wheel trailers; generator set, water pump, wireless and telegraph spares; 950 prismatic binoculars; 3,450 wrist and pocket watches; telescopes; drawing instruments; small hand tools; prismatic and marching compasses; survey instrument stands; pocket levels; solder, etc.

May 23 .	Vehicles and miscellaneous stores . .	W.D. Storage Depot, Bowhouse, Hurlford, Nr. Kilmarnock, Ayrshire.	Dixon & Wallace Ltd. (Dept. L), Bank Buildings, Graham Square, Glasgow, E.1. (Tel. Bridgeton 2447).
May 28 .	Machine tools and miscellaneous stores .	W.D. Storage Depot, Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, London.	Fuller, Horsey, Sons & Cassell (Dept. L), 10 Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C.3. (Tel. Royal 4861).

Catalogues for each sale shown above may be obtained from the appropriate Auctioneer 14 days prior to date of sale, price 1s. 0d. (*Postal Orders Only*)

Ministry of Public Building and Works

1963	Description of Goods	Location	Auctioneers
May 7 .	Office and miscellaneous furnishings and domestic refrigerators, electric and other fittings, canteen equipment, crockery, etc.	Ministry of Public Building and Works, Supplies Division Store, Shed 10, 51 Kidbrooke Park Road, London, S.E.3.	Hollingsworth, Bank Chambers, 329 High Holborn, London, W.C.1. (Tel. Holborn 0337).

Catalogues, price 6d., are obtainable direct from the auctioneers. View-days: day preceding the sale and morning of sale.

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SYDNEY
25 SEPTEMBER—10 OCTOBER 1964

Sponsored by Association of British Chambers of Commerce; Australian Association of British Manufacturers; Federation of British Industries; Institute of Directors; National Association of British Manufacturers

Trade Fairs and Exhibitions at Home and Overseas

Changes in Trade Fairs and Exhibitions Announcements

BECAUSE of pressure on space all the various classified lists of trade fairs and exhibitions will be published in full only on the dates indicated below:

	Date Last Published	Date Next Published
United Kingdom	This issue	Aug. 2
Outside Europe	April 5	July 5
Europe	Mar. 1	June 7

Amendments and additions to the three lists will be shown in the issues of the intervening weeks.

No responsibility is taken for the standing of organizations or individuals mentioned in the lists, and dates, etc., may be subject to alteration.

The Board of Trade Export Publicity and Fairs Branch, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1 (Tel. Trafalgar 8855, Ext. 3096, Europe; 3097 United Kingdom and outside Europe) will be glad to answer general inquiries but applications should be made to the organizers or United Kingdom agents for details of costs and conditions of participation. Export Publicity and Fairs Branch can also provide information about other events which, owing to space limitation, are not included in the lists.

* indicates fair which is held annually at approximately the time stated. † indicates fair which is held in alternate years at approximately the time stated.

Amendments and Additions to Classified Lists

THE fairs and exhibitions given below are amendments and additions to the full lists published in the *Board of Trade Journal* an April 5 and March 1 respectively.

OUTSIDE EUROPE

Addition:

BOGOTA: FOURTH INTERNATIONAL AND LATIN AMERICAN COMMON MARKET INDUSTRIAL FAIR – August 30-September 15, 1963.
Apply, Corporation of Fairs and Exhibitions SA. Bogota, Colombia.

Europe

Amendments:

The Board of Trade have been advised that enquiries about the International Exhibition of Radio – Television and Electronic Equipment (FIRATO) to be held at Amsterdam from September 13-22, should now be addressed to R.A.I.-Gebouw, Europaplein 8, Amsterdam-Z, and not to Mr. W. Friedhoff, The Dutch House, 307/308, High Holborn, London, W.C.1, as previously shown in the Board of Trade Journal of November 23, 1962 and subsequent issues.

The Board of Trade have been informed by Robert Brandon and Partners Ltd., 10, Clifford Street, London, W.1. (Tel. Regent 0511) that they have been apoointed British representatives for the International Exhibition of Medical and Hospital Equipment to be held at Brussels from November 9-15. Details about this event appeared in the *Board of Trade Journal* of December 14, 1962, and subsequent issues.

Additions

BASLE: 2ND INTERNATIONAL 'INTERFEREX' HARDWARE AND IRONMONGERY FAIR – September 1-3, 1963.
Apply, Interferex Exhibition A.G., Talstrasse 66, Zurich, 1.

GENOA: 3RD INTERNATIONAL BOAT SHOW – January 25-February 5, 1964.
* Apply, Admiral A. L. P. Mark-Wardlaw, Loseberry Enterprises Ltd., Loseberry, Claygate, Surrey. (Tel.: Esher 2882.)

Italian Trade Centre in London

The following exhibitions will be held at the Italian Trade Centre in the coming weeks.

Italian Optical Goods and Photographic Equipment Equipment	May 10-22
Italian Musical Instruments Exhibition	June 1-10
Italian Toys and Games Exhibition	June 20-30

Inquiries about the trade centre and individual exhibitions should be addressed to the Italian Institute for Foreign Trade, 31, Old Burlington Street, London, W.1. (Telephone Regent 2411-2418).

UK Display at Los Angeles Food Fair

THE BRITISH CONSULATE-GENERAL at Los Angeles invite United Kingdom manufacturers to participate in a display of British food products at the 5th Pacific Fine Foods and Beverage Fair to be held at the Biltmore Hotel in Los Angeles from July 14 to July 17, 1963, inclusive.

The object of the display is to bring to the notice of importers and distributors products which are not yet being exported to the West Coast. Items can be exhibited if United Kingdom manufacturers are looking for importers, distributors or agents but not if they already have an efficient sales network. An exception will be made, however, if the products have only been placed on this market during the last six months. Alcoholic beverages cannot be accepted for display.

Of paramount importance to the exporter of foodstuffs, is a knowledge of the requirements of the United States Food Drug and Cosmetic Act. Briefly, all foods imported into the United States are subject to inspection by the Food and Drug Administration at the time of entry and inspection is made whilst the goods are being cleared through Customs. It is particularly important that the requirements of the Act in respect to labels should be fulfilled otherwise goods will be refused entry into the United States.

Display items, which will not be returned, should be addressed to the British Consulate-General, 3324 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles 5, California, United States, and be despatched together with suitable catalogues, pamphlets and display material to arrive not later than July 5. Parcel post is the most convenient route, subject to weight restrictions. Not more than six cans, tins or jars of any one item should be sent, Give-away small samples would be welcomed. Should these not be available, an additional six cans, tins or jars can be received for this purpose. At least one can, tin or jar of each product must have an adhesive label showing the f.o.b. and c.i.f. Los Angeles price in United States dollars together with the exporter's name, so that when the items are unpacked they will be ready for display.

Firms should write to Miss R. Colville, Commercial Officer at the British Consulate-General, by *air mail* not later than June 5, notifying her of what will be sent together with the following additional information, the type of connection required, i.e. an Importer/Distributor or a Commission Agent; the territory to be covered by the agent; information concerning commission or discounts or quantity discounts if appropriate; f.o.b. and c.i.f. Los Angeles prices in United States dollars; approximate delivery dates, and any special information about the product which would be useful as a selling point.

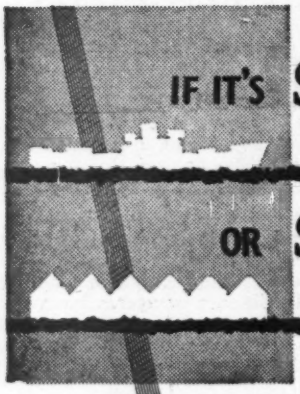
Exhibitors are responsible for the cost of freight and insurance on any items for display plus the cost of clearing the goods through Customs and Customs duty if levied. Arrangements for Customs clearance will be made by the British Consulate-General, Los Angeles. The details of any charges will be sent to exhibitors after the Fair. There is no charge for the display space itself. Further details may be obtained from the Export Publicity and Fairs Branch, Board of Trade, Room 3106, Horse Guards Avenue, Whitehall, S.W.1. (Tel. Trafalgar 8855, Ext. 2853 and 2778).

British Stationery Display at Hanover

FIFTEEN British stationery manufacturers are taking part in a combined display at the German Industries' Fair, Hanover, from April 28 to May 7. The display has been organized by the Board of Trade in collaboration with the Stationers' Association of Great Britain and Ireland. This is the first joint venture between the Board and the Association at an overseas trade fair.

The 2,500 sq. ft. display shows a cross-section of British stationery products, and includes an information counter staffed by the Association. There is also a trade information inquiry office at the Fair staffed by the British Consulate-General at Hanover.

Mr. Edward Heath, the Lord Privy Seal, is expected to visit the Fair on May 3.



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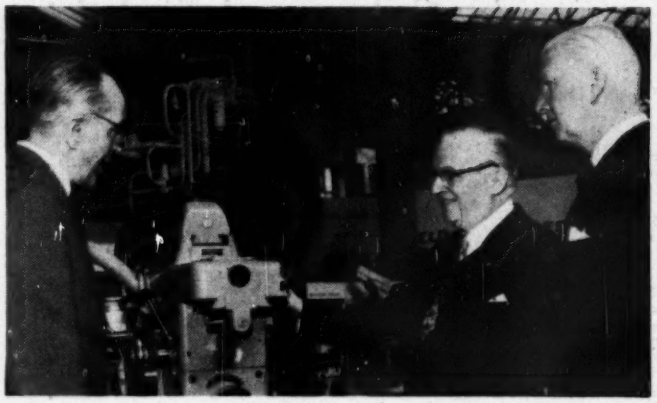

Sir Ralph Perring (centre), the Lord Mayor of London, seen at the Polish stand during his visit to the London International Engineering Exhibition, Olympia, on April 23. With him are Mr. Stanislaw Kurnicki (left), the Polish Commercial Attache in London and Lord Kilmarnock, President of the Exhibition. The fair closed on May 2.

Export to Europe Display at the Design Centre

THE LORD MAYOR of London inaugurated a display of 500 products at the Design Centre, Haymarket, London, from April 29. The products were chosen by the Council of Industrial Design from its Design Index because they are of good industrial design, and of a type currently exported to Europe.

The display is arranged to show that good modern design plays a very important part in British exports to Europe. It features the kind of product which the CoID will be showing at 'British Fortnights' in Europe this year. Sir William McFadzean, Chairman of the Export Council for Europe, also spoke on the opening day. In addition to the main display there is a small exhibition of their work by the Society of Industrial Artists.

New Edition of Trade Fairs Guide

A fourth edition of the booklet 'Trade Fairs Help Exports—Hints For the Small Exhibitor' has been produced by the Board of Trade for the guidance of small firms contemplating exhibiting overseas for the first time. The booklet explains the purposes of exhibiting and gives guidance on the choice of fairs, the organization of exhibits and on official assistance available to the British exhibitor. It also lists major specialized fairs overseas. Copies can be obtained free of charge from any Board of Trade Regional Office or from Export Publicity and Fairs Branch, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1. (Reference: G.D. 1361/62.)

TRADING WITH DENMARK

A one day Conference for importers and exporters at The Londoner Hotel, Welbeck Street, London, W.1. on May 24. Under the patronage of H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh. The Conference will be followed by a reception given by the Royal Danish Embassy.

Full details from:
D. C. Knechtli, Esq.,
Glanvill Enthoven & Co. Ltd.,
44 Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.3.
Telephone: AVEnue 4622
or
E. Gronvold, Esq.,
Andersen & Bruun's Fabriker A/S,
Copenhagen F. 24 H.V. Nyholmsvej.
Telephone: FAsan 6330.

Trade Fairs and Exhibitions in the United Kingdom

1963 — General

BRIGHTON: 17TH SUSSEX INDUSTRIES EXHIBITION – September 16-21.
• At the Corn Exchange. Apply, Mrs. N. Potter, M.B.E., Federation of Sussex Industries Ltd., Seven Dials Corner, Brighton 1, Sussex.

BRIGHTON: PURCHASING OFFICERS' ASSOCIATION CONFERENCE AND MINIBITION – September 26-28.
• At the Hotel Metropole. Apply, Purchasing Officers' Association, York House, Westminster Bridge Road, London, S.E.1. (Tel.: Waterloo 1851.)

1963 — Specialized

Agriculture, Dairy Industry and Fishing

BELFAST: 96TH ANNUAL ROYAL ULSTER SHOW – May 22-25.
• At Balmoral Showgrounds, Northern Ireland. Apply, The Royal Ulster Agricultural Society, The Kings Hall, Balmoral, Belfast 9. (Tel.: Belfast 665225.)

LONDON: WORLD FISHING EXHIBITION – May 27-31.
At Earls Court, London. Apply, Commercial Exhibitions Ltd., St. Richard's House, Eversholt Street, London, N.W.1. (Tel.: Euston 7293).

TAUNTON: BATH AND WEST AGRICULTURAL SHOW – May 29-June 1.
• Apply, The Secretary, Bath and West and Southern Counties Society, 3 Pierrepont Street, Bath.

MALVERN: THREE COUNTIES AGRICULTURAL SHOW – June 11-13.
• Apply, Glynne Hastings, Esq., Three Counties Showyard, Malvern, Worcestershire.

NORWICH: ROYAL NORFOLK SHOW – June 26-27.
• At the Showground. Apply, The Secretary, Royal Norfolk Agricultural Association, Diss, Norfolk.

STONELEIGH (NR. KENILWORTH): ROYAL SHOW – July 2-5.
• Apply, Royal Agricultural Society of England, 35 Belgrave Square, London, S.W.1. (Tel.: Belgravia 5323.)

HARROGATE: THE GREAT YORKSHIRE SHOW – July 9-11.
• At Permanent Showground Site. Apply, F. M. Baldwin, Esq., M.B.E., B.Sc., Yorkshire Agricultural Society, Cliftonfield, Shepton Road, York.

BUILTH WELLS: ROYAL WELSH SHOW – July 23-25.
• Apply, The Secretary, Royal Welsh Agricultural Society, Queen's Road, Aberystwyth.

LONDON: ROYAL DAIRY SHOW – October 22-25.
• At Olympia. Apply, Royal Association of British Dairy Farmers, 17 Devonshire Street, London, W.1. (Tel.: Langham 6903/4.)

LONDON: THE ROYAL SMITHFIELD SHOW – December 2-6.
• At Earls Court. Apply, The Smithfield Show Joint Committee, Forbes House, Halkin Street, London, S.W.1. (Tel.: Belgravia 6611.)

LONDON: INTERNATIONAL POULTRY SHOW – December 4-6.
• At Olympia. Apply 'Poultry World,' Iliffe Exhibitions Ltd., Dorset House, Stamford Street, London, S.E.1. (Tel.: Waterloo 3333.)

Antiques

LONDON: THE ANTIQUE DEALERS' FAIR AND EXHIBITION – June 12-27.
• At Grosvenor House, Park Lane, W.1. Apply, Captain C. S. Platts, A.C.I.S., Grosvenor House, Park Lane, London, W.1. (Tel.: Grosvenor 6363.)

HARROGATE: 13TH NORTHERN ANTIQUE DEALERS' FAIR – September 5-12.
• At the Royal Hall. Apply, Northern Antique Dealers' Fair Ltd., 408 Leeds Road, Bradford, 3.

Building and Public Works

LONDON: INTERNATIONAL CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT EXHIBITION AND CONFERENCE – June 25-July 5.
† At Crystal Palace. Apply, Industrial and Trade Fairs Ltd., Commonwealth House, 1-19 New Oxford Street, London, W.C.1. (Tel.: Chancery 9011.)

LONDON: THE BUILDING EXHIBITION – November 13-27.
† At Olympia. Apply, The Building Trades Exhibition Ltd., 11 Manchester Square, London, W.1. (Tel.: Hunter 1951.)

Drawing Office Material and Equipment

LONDON: INTERNATIONAL REPROGRAPHIC AND INDUSTRIAL PHOTOGRAPHIC EXHIBITION – May 13-17.
At Earls Court. Apply, Industrial Exhibitions Ltd., 9 Argyll Street, London, W.1. (Tel.: Gerrard 1622.)

Engineering, Machinery, Machine Tools

LONDON: AUTOMATIC VENDING EXHIBITION – May 13-17.
At Earls Court. Apply, Trades Exhibitions Ltd., Exhibition House, Spring Street, London, W.2. (Tel.: Ambassador 5421/2.)

BIRMINGHAM: FOUNDRY EXHIBITION – May 16-25.
At Bingley Hall. Apply, Herbert Daniel Exhibitions Ltd., 3 Clifford Street, London, W.1. (Tel.: Regent 8611.)

LONDON: 2ND INTERNATIONAL FINISHES EXHIBITION – May 20-24.
• At Earls Court, London. Apply, Scientific Surveys Ltd. (Exhibition Division), 97 Old Brompton Road, London, S.W.7. (Tel.: Knightsbridge 9360.)

LONDON: INTERNATIONAL PLANT ENGINEERING AND MAINTENANCE CONFERENCE AND EXHIBITION, AND INDUSTRIAL PROCESS HEATING SYMPOSIUM AND EXHIBITION – June 17-21.
† At Alexandra Palace, London, N.22. Apply, C. H. L. Venn, Esq., Maintenance Publishing Ltd., Mercury House, 103-119 Waterloo Road, London, S.E.1. (Tel.: Waterloo 3388.)

LONDON: 11TH INTERNATIONAL PRINTING MACHINERY AND ALLIED TRADES EXHIBITION – July 16-27.
At Olympia and Earls Court. Apply, F. W. Bridges and Sons Ltd., 'Ipex,' Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2. (Tel.: Whitehall 0568.)

LONDON: 16TH ENGINEERING EXHIBITION – October 15-17.
• At Royal Horticultural Society's New Hall, S.W.1. Apply, Engineering Industries Association (London Region), 9 Seymour Street, Portman Square, London, W.1. (Tel.: Welbeck 2241.)

LEEDS: CORROSION AND METAL FINISHING EXHIBITION – October 15-18.
• At Queens Hall. Apply, W. G. Norris, Esq., Technology Publications Ltd., The Tower, Shepherds Bush Road, Hammersmith, London, W.6. (Tel.: Riverside 3071.)

LONDON: 3RD ENGINEERING MATERIALS AND DESIGN EXHIBITION – November 11-16.
• At Earls Court, London. Apply, Industrial and Trade Fairs Ltd., Commonwealth House, 1-19, New Oxford Street, London, W.C.1. (Tel.: Chancery 9011.)

Factory Equipment

LONDON: INTERNATIONAL FACTORY EQUIPMENT EXHIBITION – November 11-16.
• At Earls Court. Apply, Industrial and Trade Fairs Ltd., Commonwealth House, 1-19 New Oxford Street, London, W.C.1. (Tel.: Chancery 9011.)

Foodstuffs, Hotel, Catering

LONDON: SHOPSHOW – May 13-17.
• At Olympia. Apply, Trade and Technical Exhibitions Ltd., 1 Dorset Buildings, Salisbury Square, London, E.C.4. (Tel.: Fleet Street 1555.)

LONDON: THE CLUB TRADE FAIR – September 9-13.
• At Piccadilly Hotel, W.1. Apply, U.T.P. Exhibitions Ltd., 3 Racquet Court, Fleet Street, E.C.4. (Tel.: Fleet Street 6444.)

MANCHESTER: 'MANCHESTER EVENING NEWS' FOOD COOKERY AND CATERING EXHIBITION – September 11-21.
† At City Hall, Deansgate. Apply, Provincial Exhibitions Ltd., City Hall, Deansgate, Manchester. (Tel.: Deansgate 6363.)

LONDON: INTERNATIONAL BAKERS AND CONFECTIONERS' EXHIBITION – September 28-October 3.
At Olympia. Apply, The Trades' Markets and Exhibitions Ltd., 623 Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2. (Tel.: Whitehall 1371.)

Handicrafts, Hobbies

LONDON: 11TH INTERNATIONAL HANDICRAFTS AND DO-IT-YOURSELF EXHIBITION – August 30-September 14.
• At Empire Hall, Olympia. Apply, A. J. Kreps, Esq., Link House Publications Ltd., Dingwall Avenue, Croydon, Surrey. (Tel.: Municipal 2599.)

Heating

LONDON: 3RD NATIONAL DOMESTIC HEATING AND INSULATION-IN-THE-HOME EXHIBITION – September 2-7.
• At the Central Hall, Westminster, S.W.1. Apply, Clarke and Rhodes Ltd., 274/278 The Corn Exchange, Manchester, 4. (Tel.: Deansgate 6541.)

MANCHESTER: 3RD NATIONAL DOMESTIC HEATING AND INSULATION-IN-THE-HOME EXHIBITION – September 17-21.
• At Free Trade Hall. Apply, Clarke and Rhodes Ltd., 274/278 The Corn Exchange, Manchester 4. (Tel.: Deansgate 6541.)

Hospital and Medical

NEWCASTLE: MEDICAL EXHIBITION – May 7-10.
• At Guildhall, Quayside. Apply, British and Colonial Druggist Ltd., 194-200 Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2. (Tel.: Avenue 1444.)

(Continued on next page)

Trade Fairs and Exhibitions in U.K. (*Continued*)

LONDON: INTERNATIONAL HOSPITAL EQUIPMENT AND MEDICAL SERVICES EXHIBITION – May 27-31.
† At Olympia. Apply, Contemporary Exhibitions Ltd., Walmar House, 288 Regent Street, London, W.1. (Tel.: Museum 5153/5.)

LONDON: MEDICAL EXHIBITION – November 11-15.
* At Royal Horticutlural Society's New Hall. Apply, The British and Colonial Druggist Ltd., 194-200 Bishopsgate, London, E.C.4. (Tel.: Avenue 1444.)

Leather, Leather Goods and Footwear

LONDON: INTERNATIONAL LEATHER FAIR – May 20-25.
At Alexandra Palace, N.22. Apply, L. W. Redhead, Esq., Shoe and Leather News (Exhibitions) Ltd., Spencer House, South Place, London, E.C.2. (Tel.: Monarch 0666.)

LONDON: FOOTWEAR COMPONENTS EXHIBITION – May 21-23.
* At Washington Hotel, Curzon Street, W.1. Apply, Exhibition Department 'Footwear Weekly' National Trade Press Ltd., Drury House Russell Sreet, Drury Lane, London, W.C.2. (Tel.: Temple Bar 3422.)

LONDON: 'FASHION IN FOOTWEAR' EXHIBITION – September 29-October 3.
* At Washingon Hotel, Curzon Street, W.1. Apply, Exhibition Department, 'Footwear Weekly' National Trade Press Ltd., Drury House, Russell Street, Drury Lane, London, W.C.2. (Tel: Temple Bar 3422.)

LONDON: 'SPRING SHOES' EXHIBITION – September 30-October 3.
* At Mount Royal Hotel, Marble Arch, W.1. Apply, British Footwear Manufacturers' Association, 22 Gilbert Street, London, W.1. (Tel.: Mayfair 2843.)

Office Equipment and Business Efficiency

LONDON: BUSINESS EFFICIENCY EXHIBITION – September 30-October 9.
* At Olympia. Apply, Business Equipment Trade Association, 64 Cannon Street, London E.C.4. (Tel.: Central 7771/2.)

Packaging

LONDON: INTERNATIONAL PACKAGING EXHIBITION – September 4-12.
† At Olympia. Apply, Provincial Exhibitions Ltd., City Hall, Deansgate, Manchester 3. (Tel.: Deansgate 6363.)

Photography

LONDON: INTERNATIONAL PHOTO-CINE FAIR – May 13-18.
† At National Hall, Olympia. Apply, British Organizers Ltd., 52 Grafton Way, London, W.1. (Tel.: Euston 7930.)

Plastics

LONDON: INTERNATIONAL PLASTICS EXHIBITION AND CONVENTION (INTERPLAS) – June 12-22.
† At Olympia. Apply, The Manager, Iliffe Exhibitions Ltd., International Plastics Exhibition 1963, Dorset House, Stamford Street, London, S.E.1. (Tel.: Waterloo 3333.)

Radio and Television

LONDON: 18TH RADIO AND ELECTRONIC COMPONENT SHOW – May 21-24.
† At Olympia. Apply, Industrial Exhibitions Ltd., 9, Argyll Street, London, W.1. (Tel.: Gerrard 1622.)

Sports, Camping

LONDON: 6TH BRITISH SPORTS TRADE FAIR – November 18-21.
* At Mount Royal Hotel, W.1. Apply, The Federation of British Manufacturers of Sports and Games Ltd., 145 Oxford Street, W.1. (Tel.: Gerrard 7281.)

Textiles, Clothing and Accessories

LONDON: 22ND JUNIOR FASHION FAIR – May 6-9.
* At Royal Horticultural Society's Old Hall, Vincent Square S.W.1. Apply, The National Children's Wear Association of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, 40/42 Oxford Street, London, W.1. (Tel.: Museum 1833/4.)

LONDON: 8TH PRESENTATION OF CHILDREN'S AND TEENAGE FASHIONS – May 6-9.
* At Piccadilly Hotel, W.1. Apply, Teenage, Infants' and Girls' Fashion Fair Organisation, 92 New Cavendish Street, Portland Place, London, W.1. (Tel.: Langham 3353.)

LONDON: THE BRITISH WHOLESALE FASHION COLLECTIONS – From May 6 onwards
* Apply, A. T Elvy, Esq., Apparel and Fashion Industry's Association and the British Wholesale Export Group, 92 New Cavendish Street, London, W.1. (Tel.: Langham 3353.)

LONDON: MAKERS-UP FABRIC ASSEMBLY – May 13-17.
* At Berners Hotel, Berners Street, W.1. Apply, U.T.P. Exhibitions Ltd., 3 Racquet Court, Fleet Street, London, E.C.4. (Tel.: Fleet Street 3172-2985.)

LONDON: KNITTING WOOL TRADE FAIR – August 26-29.
* At Royal Horticultural Society's New Hall. Apply, Mr. A. S. Damery, Knitting Wool Review, 222 Strand, London, W.C.2. (Tel.: Fleet Street 1253/4.)

HARROGATE: N.A.O. CONVENTION (MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR EXHIBITION) – October 1-3.
Apply, National Association of Outfitters, 21 Cavendish Place, Cavendish Square, London, W.1. (Tel.: Langham 2918.)

Transport

BLACKPOOL: INTERNATIONAL CYCLE AND MOTOR CYCLE SHOW – May 15-19
At Winter Gardens. Apply, The British Cycle and Motor Cycle Industries Association Ltd., Starley House, Eaton Road, Coventry. (Tel.: Coventry 27427.)

LONDON: INTERNATIONAL MOTOR EXHIBITION – October 16-26.
* At Earls Court. Apply, Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders Ltd., Forbes House, Halkin Street, London, S.W.1. (Tel.: Belgravia 6611.)

GLASGOW: SCOTTISH MOTOR EXHIBITION – November 8-16.
† At Kelvin Hall. Apply, Scottish Motor Trades Association Ltd., 3 Palmerston Place, Edinburgh 12. (Tel.: Edinburgh/Caledonian 3643/4.)

Watch and Jewellery

LONDON: INTERNATIONAL WATCH AND JEWELLERY TRADE FAIR – September 23-27.
* At Earls Court. Apply, Trade Fairs and Promotions Ltd., Commonwealth House, 1-19 New Oxford Street, London, W.C.1. (Tel.: Chancery 9011.)

Miscellaneous

LONDON: NATIONAL EXHIBITION OF CAGE BIRDS – December 5-7.
* At Olympia. Apply, 'Cage and Aviary Birds,' Iliffe Exhibitions Ltd., Dorset House, Stamford Street, London, S.E.1. (Tel.: Waterloo 3333.)

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Advertising

LONDON: INTERNATIONAL ADVERTISING EXHIBITION – May 4-9.
† At Olympia. Apply, A. Barker, Esq., Adex Ltd., 9-10 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel.: Central 4040.)

Amusements

LONDON: 20TH ANNUAL AMUSEMENT TRADES EXHIBITION – January 28-30.
* At New Royal Horticultural Hall, S.W.1. Apply, Amusement Trades Exhibitions Ltd., 19 Charing Cross Road, London, W.C.2. (Tel.: Whitehall 2524.)

Aviation

FARNBOROUGH: 24TH FLYING DISPLAY AND EXHIBITION – September 7-13.
At Royal Aircraft Establishment. Apply, The Society of British Aircraft Constructors, 29 King Street, London, S.W.1. (Tel.: Trafalgar 3231.)

Boats

LONDON: INTERNATIONAL BOAT SHOW – January 1-11.
* At Earls Court. Apply, National Boat Shows Ltd., 44 Great Queen Street, London, W.C.2. (Tel.: Holborn 7481.)

BIRMINGHAM: BOAT AND CARAVAN SHOW – February 25-March 7.
* At Bingley Hall. Apply, Birmingham Boats Ltd., 167 Garrison Lane, Small Heath, Birmingham 9 (Tel.: Victoria (Birmingham) 3539.)

Building and Public Works

LONDON: PUBLIC WORKS AND MUNICIPAL SERVICES' EXHIBITION AND CONGRESS – November 16-21.
† Apply, Municipal Agency Ltd., 3-4 Clements Inn, London, W.C.2. (Tel.: Holborn 6817-6819.)

Confectionery

LONDON: INTERNATIONAL CONFECTIONERY AND ALLIED TRADES EXHIBITION – May 25-29.
* At Earls Court. Apply, Contemporary Exhibitions Ltd., Walmar House, 288 Regent Street, London, W.1. (Tel.: Museum 5153/5.)

Electrical, Including Electronics

LONDON: 12TH ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS' EXHIBITION – March 18-25.
† At Earls Court. Apply, Electrical Engineers (A.S.E.E.) Exhibition Ltd., 6 Museum House, 25 Museum Street, London, W.C.1. (Tel.: Museum 3450.)

LONDON: INSTRUMENTS, ELECTRONICS AND AUTOMATION EXHIBITION – May 25-30.
† At Olympia. Apply, Industrial Exhibitions Ltd., 9 Argyll Street, London, W.1. (Tel.: Gerrard 1622.)

(*Continued on page 1021*)

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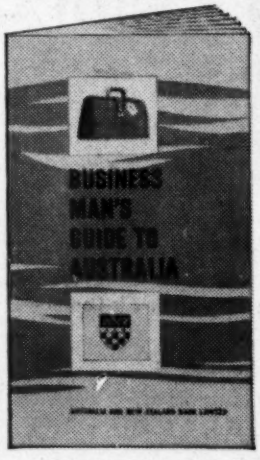

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Trade Fairs and Exhibitions in U.K. (*Continued*)

Engineering, Machinery, Machine Tools

LONDON: 3RD INTERNATIONAL PIPES, PIPELINES, PUMPS AND VALVES EXHIBITION AND CONVENTION – April 13-17.
† At Earls Court. Apply, H. J. Conroy, Esq., Scientific Surveys Limited, 97 Old Brompton Road, London, S.W.7. (Tel.: Knightsbridge 9368.)

LONDON: INTERNATIONAL HEATING, VENTILATING AND AIR CONDITIONING EXHIBITION (HEVAC) – April 15-24.
† Apply, Industrial Exhibitions Ltd., 9 Argyll Street, London, W.1. (Tel.: Gerrard 1622.)

LONDON: MECHANICAL HANDLING EXHIBITION – May 5-15.
† At Earls Court. Apply, 'Mechanical Handling', Dorset House, Stamford Street, London, S.E.1. (Tel.: Waterloo 3333.)

LONDON: INTERNATIONAL REFRIGERATION FAIR – September 7-11.
† At Olympia. Apply, Contemporary Exhibitions Ltd., Walmar House, 288 Regent Street, London, W.1. (Tel.: Museum 5153/5.)

LONDON: BREWING, BOTTLING AND ALLIED TRADES EXHIBITION – October 5-9.
At Olympia. Apply, The Trades' Markets and Exhibitions Ltd., 623 Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2. (Tel.: Whitehall 1371.)

Floor Coverings

LONDON: INTERNATIONAL CARPET, LINOLEUM AND FLOOR COVERINGS FAIR – February 24-28.
* At Earls Court. Apply, Trade Fairs and Promotions Ltd., Commonwealth House, 1/19 New Oxford Street, London, W.C.1. (Tel.: Chancery 9011.)

Foodstuffs, Hotel, Catering

LONDON: THE INTERNATIONAL HOTEL AND CATERING EXHIBITION 'HOTELYMPIA' – January 21-30.
† At Olympia. Apply, The Hotel and Catering Exhibition (London) Ltd., Dorset Buildings, Salisbury Square, London, E.C.4. (Tel.: Fleet Street 1555.)

LONDON: FIFTH DELICATESSEN EXHIBITION – March 2-6.
* At Royal Horticultural Society's Old and New Halls. Apply, Contemporary Exhibitions Ltd., Walmar House, 288 Regent Street, London, W.1. (Tel.: Museum 5153/5.)

LONDON: THE LICENSED VICTUALLERS' TRADE FAIR – April 13-17.
* At Earls Court. Apply, Contemporary Exhibitions Ltd., Walmar House, 288 Regent Street, London, W.1. (Tel.: Museum 5153/5.)

MANCHESTER: NORTH'S FOOD FAIR – 31ST GROCERS' EXHIBITION – April 21-May 2.
† At Bell Vue. Apply, Grocers and Allied Trade Exhibition, 391-393 Corn Exchange, Manchester, 4.

LONDON: BRITAIN'S FOOD FAIR – September 1-16.
† At Olympia. Apply, J. Awdrey, Esq., The Food Manufacturers' Federation Inc., 10 Mount Row, London, W.1. (Tel.: Hyde Park 2933/5.)

Furniture

LONDON: THE FURNITURE EXHIBITION – January 27-February 8.
* At Earls Court Apply, B.F.M. Exhibitions Ltd., 17 Berners Street, London, W.1. (Tel.: Langham 5115.)

Gifts, Fancy Goods, Toys

BRIGHTON: 11TH BRITISH TOY FAIR – February 9-13.
* Apply, C. Bradley, Esq., British Toy Fair (International) Ltd., 94 Hatton Garden, London, E.C.1. (Tel.: Chancery 9158.)

Homes, Household and Hardware

LONDON: INTERNATIONAL HARDWARE TRADES FAIR – April 27-May 1.
* At Olympia. Apply, Universal Exhibitions Ltd., 74 Holland Park, London, W.1. (Tel.: Park 7360 and 7723.)

Leather, Leather Goods and Footwear

LONDON: THE LEATHERGOODS, LUGGAGE AND HANDBAG FAIR – February 10-14.
* At the Mount Royal Hotel, W.1. Apply The Secretary, The Leathergoods, Luggage and Handbag Fair, 23/5 Eastcastle Street, London, W.1. (Tel.: Museum 7524.)

Production

LONDON: RESEARCH-DEVELOPMENT-PRODUCTION EXHIBITION – May 4-9.
† At Olympia. Apply, Andry Montgomery Ltd., 11 Manchester Square, London, W.1. (Tel.: Hunter 1951.)

Scientific Instruments

LONDON: 48TH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS AND APPARATUS – January 6-9.
* At Royal Horticultural Halls, Westminster, S.W.1. Apply, The Institute of Physics and The Physical Society, 47 Belgrave Square, London, S.W.1. (Tel.: Museum 6901.)

Textiles, Clothing and Accessories

BRIGHTON: SMALLWARES TRADE FAIR – February 24-27.
* At Metropole Hotel. Apply, Trade and Technical Exhibitions Ltd., 1 Dorset Buildings, Salisbury Square, Fleet Street, London, E.C.4. (Tel.: Fleet Street 1555.)

LONDON: LONDON WEEK—MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR EXHIBITION – February 24-28.
* At Mount Royal Hotel, W.1. Apply, Industrial Exhibitions Ltd., 9 Argyll Street, London, W.1. (Tel.: Gerrard 1622.)

LONDON: INTERNATIONAL MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR EXHIBITION – February 24-28.
* At Earls Court. Apply, Trade Fairs and Promotions Ltd., Commonwealth House, 1/19 New Oxford Street, London, W.C.1. (Tel.: Chancery 9011.)

Transport

LONDON: 22ND INTERNATIONAL COMMERCIAL MOTOR TRANSPORT EXHIBITION – September 25-October 3
† At Earls Court. Apply, Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders Ltd., Forbes House, Halkin Street, London S.W.1. (Tel.: Belgravia 6611.)

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The Head Office of ECGD is at 59-67 Gresham Street, London, E.C.2. (Tel. Monarch 6699, Ext. 271.) The Department's local offices are as follows:

London (City) London postal districts E., N., and E.C.1. 2 and 3. Counties of Bedford, Cambridge, Essex, Huntingdon, Norfolk, Suffolk and N. Hertford.	A. L. MacManus, M.B.E., Marlon House, Mark Lane, London, E.C.3. (Tel. Royal 3491. Telex. 23164.)
London (South) London postal districts E.C.4, S.E. and S.W. Counties of Hants, Kent, Surrey and Sussex	R. K. Pearson, Clements House (Wood Street entrance 4th Floor). 14-18 Gresham Street, E.C.2. (Tel. Monarch 4581, Telex. 24812).
London (West End) London postal districts W.C.1. and 2, N.W. and W. Counties of Berks, Bucks, Middlesex, Oxford and South Herts.	J. A. Dyer, Cunard Building, 15 Regent Street, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Whitehall 9061. Telex. 24105).
Belfast The six counties of Northern Ireland.	K. W. Knight, 7 Donegall Square West, Belfast. (Tel. Belfast 29428. Telex. 74577).
Birmingham Counties of Shropshire, Hereford, Worcester, Warwick, Merioneth, Montgomery and Radnor.	J. A. Bookless, Chamber of Commerce House, Harborne Road, Birmingham, 15 (Tel. Edgbaston 4375. Telex. 33132).
Bradford The West and North West of the West Riding of Yorkshire (excluding Barnsley, Harrogate, Otley, Pudsey, Ripon, Wakefield and Yeadon).	C. C. Birch, M.B.E., Britannia House, Bridge Street, Bradford. (Tel. Bradford 25147. Telex 51161).
Bristol Counties of Gloucester, Wiltshire, Dorset, Somerset, Devon, Cornwall, Cardigan, Brecon, Pembroke, Carmarthen, Glamorgan and Monmouth.	J. A. Dorrian, D.F.M., The Gaunts House, Denmark Street, Bristol. (Tel. Bristol 22011. Telex. 44248).
Edinburgh The counties of Angus, Berwick, Clackmannon, Dumfries, Fife, Kinross, the Lothians, Peebles, Roxburgh and Selkirk.	J. J. Brown, 108 George Street, Edinburgh, 2. (Tel. Caledonian 3004. Telex. 72170).
Glasgow The counties of Aberdeen, Argyll, Ayr, Banff, Bute, Caithness, Dunbarton, Inverness, Kincardine, Kirkcudbright, Lanark, Moray, Nairn, Perth, Renfrew, Ross and Cromarty, Stirling, Sutherland, Wigtown and the Orkneys, Shetlands, Western Isles and Hebrides.	Wm. C. Pettigrew, 7 West George Street, Glasgow, C.2. (Tel. Central 3056. Telex. 77130).
Leeds The East and North Ridings of Yorkshire (excluding the area North of a line from Yarm to Staithes). The East and North of the West Riding of Yorkshire (including Barnsley, Goole, Harrogate, Otley, Pudsey, Ripon, Wakefield and Yeadon).	W. A. Luxton, Headrow House, 42 The Headrow, Leeds, 1. (Tel. Leeds 30082. Telex. 55232).
Liverpool The Welsh counties of Anglesey, Caernarvon, Denbigh and Flint; Western parts of Lancashire and Cheshire (including Lancaster, Preston, Wigan and Warrington).	R. H. K. Hughes, India Buildings, Water Street, Liverpool, 2. (Tel. Central 5756. Telex. 62537).
Manchester The Eastern parts of Lancashire and Cheshire (excluding Lancaster, Preston, Wigan and Warrington), and parts of Derbyshire.	W. Ford, Britannic Building, Fountain Street, Manchester, 2. (Tel. Blackfriars 6236. Telex. 66756).
Newcastle-upon-Tyne Counties of Northumberland, Durham, Westmorland and Cumberland; part of North Riding of Yorkshire, including Middlesbrough, Redcar and Thornaby-on-Tees.	P. Henley, District Bank Chambers, 36/38 Mosley Street, Newcastle-Upon-Tyne, 1. (Tel. Newcastle 29838. Telex. 53305).
Nottingham Counties of Leicester, Rutland and Northampton, and parts of the counties of Nottingham, Derby and Lincoln.	J. N. Smales, Equitable House, Old Market Square, Nottingham (Tel. 46585. Telex. 37566).
Sheffield The Southern triangle of the West Riding of Yorkshire (excluding Barnsley and Goole), and parts of the counties of Nottingham, Derby and Lincoln.	B. T. Clark, Fargate House, Fargate, Sheffield, 1. (Tel. Sheffield 29151. Telex. 54244).
New York In the United States of America exporters can obtain assistance from the Department's resident representative for the United States and Canada.	R. S. Kinsey, c/o British Consulate-General, 845 Third Avenue, New York, 22, N.Y. (P.O. Box 3434, New York 17, N.Y.) (Tel. Plazza 2-8400).

Overseas Trade Section

Israel can be a Market of Unusual Interest

By Robert Wade-Gery, First Secretary (Commercial), H.M. Embassy, Tel Aviv

THE STATE OF ISRAEL will soon be fifteen years old. Since it was established, its population has trebled and now stands at around 2¼ million. It is a small country, about the size of Wales, with few natural resources and large areas of waterless desert. But its citizens are determined to make a success of the re-establishment of the Jewish nation after two thousand years. They are determined moreover that their country shall maintain an essentially European character and standard of living. They have a formidable task in front of them, as well as great achievements already to their credit. Since they are among the most talented and resolute people in the world, there is every prospect that they will succeed. Their efforts will ensure that Israel remains a market of unusual interest for British exporters in proportion to its size.

It is a measure of Israel's success so far that the country is so European in appearance and atmosphere today. Israel is a stable democracy with a high standard of public morality and public confidence in the machinery of government. Her Trades Union movement is flourishing, and responsibly led, her powerful defence forces are a guarantee of security and her judical system, inherited largely from the days of the British Mandate, has the highest standards of integrity and impartiality. Her universities, research institutes and technical schools are justly famous. Her population has come from many countries, and immigrants from oriental countries make up nearly fifty per cent. of the whole. But any visitor to Israel today will feel at once that he is in Europe rather than in the Middle East.

The Main Economic Problem

Israel's main economic problem is how to provide a European standard of living for an increasing population in the absence of any large natural resources. Her agriculture, though flourishing, cannot alone provide the answer. Her Government's policy therefore has been to promote the industrialization of the country as rapidly and extensively as possible. In the end, Israel may be expected to emerge with an economy not unlike that of the Netherlands; high quality agriculture will remain a staple, but will be supported by widespread industry together with an international tradition for providing services such as transport, banking and insurance.

The present drive for industrialization is being carried on with the dynamic energy characteristic of almost all Israelis. A wide range of local industry has already been established and is being expanded. Chemicals (including petro-chemicals), fertilizers, plastics, fibres, textiles, electrical appliances, light engineering goods, tyres, pipes, steel rods, asbestos, glass, plywood, cement, ceramics, paper and processed foods are only some of the products involved.

Many Israel firms already have international reputations, including Fertilizers & Chemicals, Mayer Chemicals, Ata Textiles, Rogosin Yarns, Amcor Electric, Alliance Tires, Autocars (fibreglass car bodies), Middle East Tube, Israel Plywood, Cargal Cardboard, Nesher Cement, Phoenicia Glass, Elite Chocolate, Assis Citrus Products & Israel Military Industries (makers of the Uzzi sub-machine gun).

At the same time, as a natural corollary of the industrialization programme, the basic development of the country is being pushed ahead at an astonishing speed. The road network is being expanded and improved; new towns are being founded in previously uninhabited regions; and at Ashdod on the Mediterranean coast, a completely new deep water sea port is under construction.

(*Continued on next page*)

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Israel Market (*Continued*)

By the spring of 1964 water is expected to be flowing in the huge pipeline which will divert the River Jordan into the Negev desert after a journey of well over a hundred miles. Natural resources are being fully exploited, including potash and bromine from the Dead Sea and phosphates, copper, gypsum and ball-clay from the Negev Desert. Oil has been found in limited quantities and extensive natural gas fields in the south are now being developed as a source of industrial power. The International Bank has agreed to three large development loans for Israel during the past three years, for a totalof $74 million ($27 million for Ashdod Port in 1960, $25 million for the Dead Sea Works expansion programme in 1961, and $22 million for road development in 1962).

In the field of services, the El Al Airline and the Zim Navigation Company are already well known all over the world. Israel's banking system is well developed; her two leading banks, the Bank Leumi (formerly Anglo-Palestine Bank) and the Discount Bank, have extensive international connections. Among several insurance companies with world interests, Sahar and Migdal are perhaps the best known. The Solel Boneh Overseas Construction & Harbour Company has undertaken contracts worth over £30 million in eleven different countries in Africa and Asia over the last four years.

Water Resources Development (International) Limited has undertaken engineering and agricultural projects (worth over £2½ million in 1961) in countries as far apart as Nigeria, Tanganyika, Ethiopia, Cyprus, Iran, Burma and Cambodia. For these and other developing countries Israel is already providing a remarkable programme of Technical Assistance, covering both the supply of Israel experts overseas and also the technical training of Afro-Asian students in Israel.

Industrial Production's 15 per cent. Increase

All this has not of course been achieved without considerable economic strains. Industrial production has increased by an average of fifteen per cent. over the past four years, and the gross national product by an average of fourteen per cent. But a price has been paid in terms of inflationary pressures and labour shortages. One sign of this was the devaluation of the Israel pound in February 1962 to sixty per cent. of its previous official value. Devaluation was in fact the focal point of a New Economic Policy designed to stabilize the economy and halt inflation. The old system of multiple foreign exchange rates was abolished, a credit squeeze was applied and every effort was made to hold down wages and prices. A year later, thanks largely to the loyal co-operation of the Trades Unions, the New Economic Policy seems to be succeeding. Prices have risen, but not drastically, The labour shortage continues but is no worse. Export subsidies have been almost eliminated. A start, albeit slow, has been made on a programme of import liberalization. Foreign exchange reserves are rising. During 1962 they rose by $133 million to a total of $413 million, enough for about six months' foreign currency expenditure and the equivalent of nearly $200 per head for the whole population. The ever increasing flow of foreign investment capital is a sign that the Israel economy today is beginning to command the confidence of the world.

Israel is still a long way from economic independence. Exports at present cover slightly less than half the cost of imports. But she has several other sources of foreign exchange. Foreign investment capital currently provides about 15 per cent. ($130 million) of her total foreign currency income each year. The balance, a little over a third of the total, is made up by the contributions of Jewish communities overseas, together with U.S. aid, the German Reparations Programme and personal restitution payments made by the German and Austrian Governments to private individuals. Although the Reparations Programme is ending, Israel can expect the rest of this 'unearned income' to continue for some time to come. While it lasts, it is being wisely used to promote capital investment in both industry and agriculture, as the basis of the economic independence which Israel hopes to achieve some time after 1970.

Need for Raw Materials and Food

Even when economic independence is achieved it will not mean self-sufficiency. Israel, like Britain, will always be primarily a trading nation, She will always be a net importer of food; although she has ample dairy produce and a large export trade in fruit and vegetables, she needs to import grain and feeding stuffs on a larger scale than she can ever hope to grow them. She also needs the raw materials to form the basis of her industries. Like Britain, her greatest assets are the skills and talents of her people, which enable her to turn cheap imports into valuable exports. But like Britain she must always be concerned about her overseas markets. At present roughly two-thirds of her exports go to Western Europe, and the common external tariff of the Common Market is already causing concern about their future. Negotiations between Israel and the European Commission, designed to alleviate this problem, were opened last November; but no solution is yet in sight.

Israel's import policy is in a state of transition. Licences are still required for most imports, although there is no longer any difficulty over foreign exchange once a licence has been issued. Liberalization in principle is part of the 1962 New Economic Policy, and despite opposition from local manufacturers the Government is pressing ahead with the liberalization programme, which can be expected to gain momentum over the next two years. But progress has been slow so far, because of

(*Continued on page* 1027)

and now Israel's expanding economy offers excellent investment opportunities

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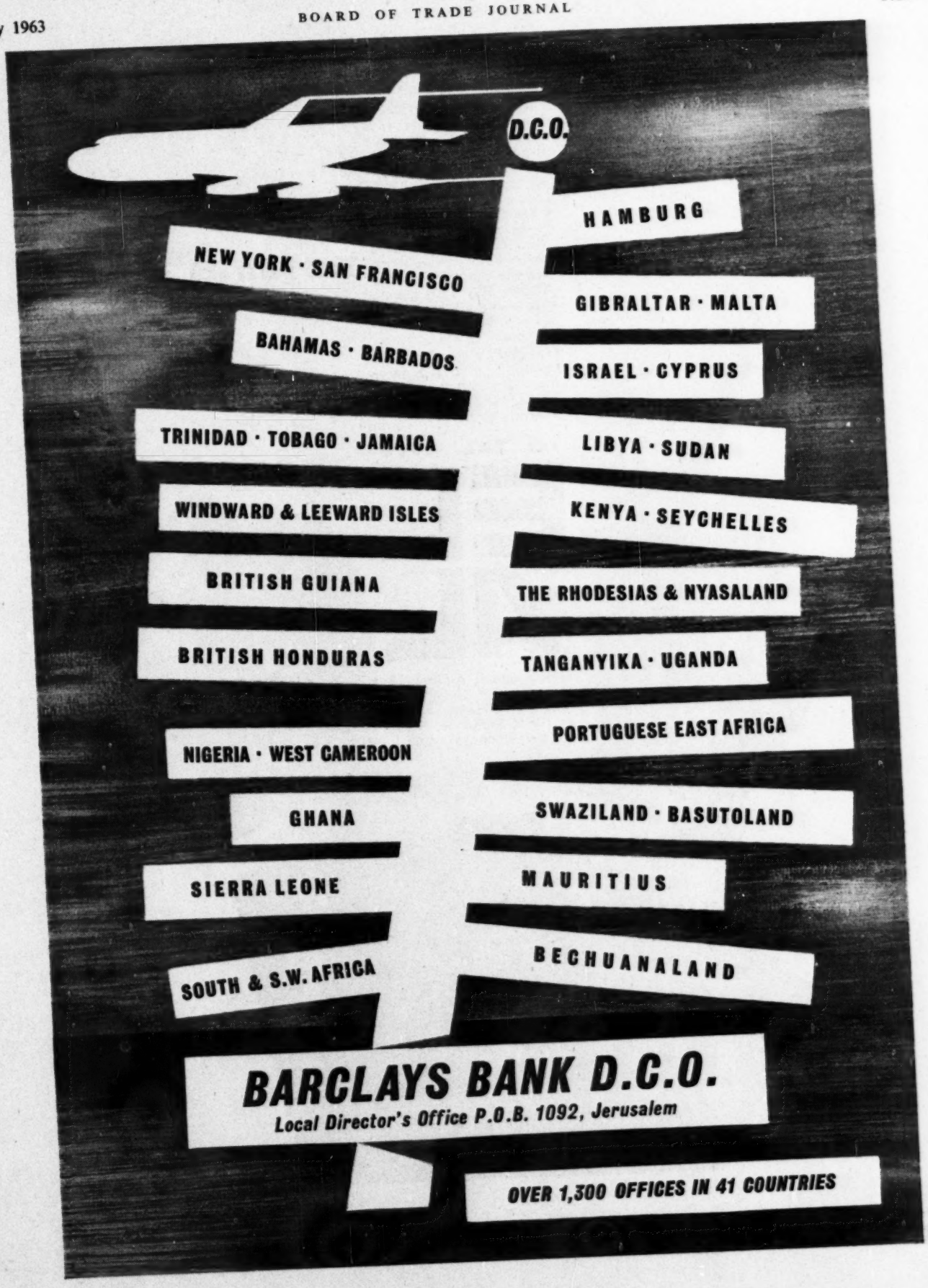
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Israel Market (*Continued*)

the need to avoid exposing new industries to foreign competition too rapidly. Even when liberalization is complete a high level of protective tariffs will have to be retained if local industry is to survive.

For these reasons, Israel is not at present a good market for consumer goods. Prospects may improve with liberalization and also as rising prosperity produces new demand for luxuries which it will not be worth-while manufacturing locally. But Israel is and will remain above all a market for raw materials and capital goods. The demand for capital goods will be particularly strong over the next ten years as the industrialization programme gets fully into its stride. Ships, aircraft, vehicles, machinery of all kinds and electronic and heavy engineering equipment will be needed. The building industry will continue to boom and will require still larger quantities of construction equipment. The development of a high quality agriculture will call for regular imports of sophisticated agricultural machinery.

British exporters are at present doing well in the Israel market, although there is plenty of room for expansion. As the German Reparations Programme draws to its end, Britain has replaced Germany as Israel's second largest supplier after the United States (Britain is also second to the United States as Israel's largest overseas market). British exports have expanded rapidly over the past three or four years. In 1962, according to the latest figures from Israel sources which include about £12 million worth of raw diamonds, Britain's total exports to Israel were in the neighbourhood of £35 million. This figure, which represents an increase of nearly 25 per cent. over 1961, is remarkable for a country of little more than two million inhabitants. There is a distinct local preference for buying British when other things are equal. But there remains plenty of competition. U.S. aid inevitably enables American suppliers to secure many orders for capital equipment.

Continental firms can sometimes quote better prices than British and often better delivery dates. On the other hand, the credit terms offered by most British exporters are probably adequate at present, given the Israel Government's anti-inflationary policy of refusing to allow importers to accept medium-term credit. But long-term credit, for really large capital orders, must be very long indeed if it is to be competitive; it was a decisive factor in the recent success of a Scottish shipyard in securing the contract for a $2 million passenger car ferry, which was the first order to be placed in Britain for Israel's rapidly expanding merchant fleet.

The Israel Government's policy of rapid industrialization gives rise to many suggestions to British and other foreign suppliers that they would do well to consider facilitating local manufacture of their products either through a royalty and know-how agreement or by contributing capital to establish a factory in partnership with a local firm. If these suggestions are followed up, favourable terms can almost always be obtained. The law governing foreign investment is exceptionally liberal, the remittability of profits (and eventually of capital) is guaranteed and the political stability of Israel precludes any fear of expropriation. As is well known, foreign firms which make investments in Israel or supply technical assistance to Israel firms may get into difficulties in Arab countries with the authorities of the Arab Boycott. Despite these difficulties, a significant number of British firms, after examining the Israel market for themselves, have decided that local manufacturing arrangements with Israel partners are well worth while. Local partnership enterprises between British and Israel firms now cover many fields, including vehicles, chemicals and petro-chemicals, fibres, building materials, engineering works and several different types of steel products. It is the standard policy of the Israel Govern-

(*Continued at foot of next page*)

Export Opportunities for U.K. Traders

Details of inquiries for United Kingdom products by overseas buyers, contracts open for tender, and agents wishing to represent United Kingdom firms, are published each week in the *Board of Trade Journal* under the heading 'Information for United Kingdom Exporters'. Fuller information is also provided in the *Export Service Bulletin*, which is published three times a week, with a weekly supplement, by the Export Services Branch of the Board of Trade.

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Trade and Financial Arrangements

Imports from Japan

THE PROVISIONS of the Anglo-Japanese Commercial Treaty will come into operation on May 4, 1963 (see *Board of Trade Journal* dated November 23, 1962, page 1050). The Board of Trade, in Notice to Importers No. 1035, dated April 30, 1963, gives details of the consequential changes in the licensing arrangements for imports from Japan. The notice is in three parts, the first of which deals with general matters and the liberalization of certain imports, the second with the voluntary export control to be operated by the Japanese over textile and radio goods, and the third part with the items which will remain under United Kingdom licensing control. All quotas are expressed in the form of the annual rate which will apply for the remainder of 1963.

Part I. General

Goods which have now been freed from import licensing restrictions when imported into the United Kingdom from Japan include the following:

All items of jewellery, including artificial pearls.
Optical, scientific and precision instruments **other than** binoculars, microscopes and lenses therefor.
Decorated glasswear.
Footwear.
Artificial flowers, **other than** of pottery.
Cathode ray tubes and other radio valves **other than** transistors.
Toys made wholly of celluloid, rubber or glass.
Canned pilchards.

In addition, restrictions on textiles have been modified to allow the import without licences of a variety of goods when made of certain materials, e.g., of medium weight silk or of linen, while quotas have been established for some items for which no provision has previously been made, such as lace and industrial goods of cotton. (The only textile item for which no provision for imports can at present be made is cotton yarn.)

Importers will bear in mind that all goods which are restricted when originating in the Relaxation Area are similarly restricted when originating in Japan. Where global quotas for these items exist, Japan will in future be included as a permissible source.

The Open General Licence is being amended to give effect to the above and also to the procedure outlined below for imports under the voluntary control arrangements. Copies of the Amendment (No. 6) will shortly be available from H.M. Stationery Office, and in due course, a revised First Schedule to the Summary of Import Licensing Regulations (Notice to Importers No. 1000) will be circulated.

Part II. Voluntary Control Items

The following is a complete list of the quotas to be controlled by export licensing in Japan:

Item and related tariff headings	1963 annual rate
Cotton yarn (52.01, 55.05, 55.06)	Nil
Spun yarn of man-made fibres (56.05, 56.06)	£25,000
Woven cotton fabrics for home retention (52.02, 55.07, 55.08, 55.09, 58.04, 59.13)	5.5 million sq. yds.
Woven man-made fibre fabrics for home retention (51.04, 52.02, 56.07, 58.04, 59.13)	3 million sq. yds.
Woven and knitted silk fabrics:	
(a) weighing less than 0.6 oz. per sq. yd.	300,000 sq. yds.
(b) weighing more than 1.9 oz. per sq. yd. (50.09, 50.10, 60.01)	200,000 sq. yds.
Woven wool fabrics (53.11)	400,000 sq. yds.
Knitted fabrics and apparel (excluding gloves) of knitted, netted or crocheted material of cotton, wool or man-made fibres (including stockings and socks) (60.01, 60.03, 60.04, 60.05, 60.06, 61.09)	£500,000
Outer garments (excluding gloves) and underwear of woven cotton, or man-made fibre fabrics or of silk fabrics weighing less than 0.6 ozs. per sq. yd. or more than 1.9 oz. per sq. yd.: handkerchiefs, shawls, scarves and mufflers except those of silk weighing 0.6 oz. to 1.9 oz. per sq. yd. or of linen (61.01, 61.02, 61.03, 61.04, 61.05, 61.06, 61.07, 61.08, 61.09, 61.11).	£1,375,000 of which not more than £200,000 for cotton, £250,000 for silk.
Knitted gloves and gloves of textile materials (60.02, 61.10)	£125,000
Lace and lace net and embroidery of all types (58.08, 58.09, 58.10, 60.01)	£40,000
Industrial goods of cotton (59.01, 59.02, 59.03, 59.07, 59.08, 59.09, 59.11, 59.12, 59.15, 59.16, 59.17, 62.03, 62.05)	£50,000

Israel Market (*Continued*)

ment to give favoured treatment where import licences are concerned to foreign firms entering into local partnerships of this kind.

Despite foreign competition and difficulties caused by the current credit squeeze, Israel can be summed up an attractive place to do business. Energy and enterprise are the keynotes. Standards of conduct are high and efficiency is taken for granted. There are two flourishing Anglo-Israel Chambers of Commerce, at 82 Allenby Road, Tel Aviv, and 295 Regent Street, London W.1, which are often able to provide valuable advice and assistance. The Commercial Section of the British Embassy in Tel Aviv is always at the service of exporters and can generally supply information about local firms and a list of suitable agents in any field. There is no shortage of good local agents, and most British exporters find an agent invaluable in dealing with the peculiarities of the Israel economy and the complex import regulations. But the pace of development in Israel is at present so fast that no agency arrangements can possibly be a substitute for regular personal visits. In a small country, it is not difficult to make such visits comprehensive as well as stimulating and profitable.

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Imports from Japan (*Continued*)

Item and related tariff headings	1963 annual rate
Narrow fabrics of all types and articles made therefrom (40.07, 50.09, 50.10, 58.05, 58.06, 58.07, 59.06, 59.13, 59.14, 59.16, 59.17, 62.05)	£60,000
Textile secondary products, wholly or mainly of cotton, for household use (60.05, 62.01, 62.02, 62.05)	£100,000
Nets and netting (58.08, 59.05)	£40,000
Radio and television apparatus and parts, the following:-	
Semi-conductors	£200,000
Transistorised radio reception apparatus	£500,000
Parts of above, the following:	£250,000
Capacitors, fixed, electrolytic, up to 50 mf. and 150 V. working	
Capacitors, fixed, other, up to ⅛ in. diameter	
Capacitors, variable, single or ganged, up to 1¼ in. x 1¼ in. x 1¼ in.	
Loudspeakers up to 5 ins. in diameter or in major axis measurement	
Resistors, fixed, up to ½ watt and 200,000 ohms or up to ½ in. length and 5/32 in. diameter	
Resistors, variable, up to ⅛ in. diameter and ⅛ in. thick	
Transformers, I.F., square or circular cross-section, up to ½ in. diameter or ½ in. in height	
Transformers, A.F., up to ½ in. x ½ in. x ½ in. and miniature laminations therefor	
Transformer core assemblies up to 1 in. x 1 in. x ½ in.	
Connectors for printed circuits on a module up to 0.15 in.	
Volume controls, with or without switch, up to ½ in. diameter	
Ferrite aerial rods up to 6 in. length	
Screw thread cores up to ½ in. diameter and 1 in. length	
Pot cores up to 1 in. diameter and 0.6 in. in height	
Transistorized television reception apparatus (85.01, 85.14, 85.15, 85.18, 85.19, 85.21).	£225,000

With effect from May 4, 1963, all shipments of the above goods from Japan to the United Kingdom will be controlled by the Japanese authorities. No further United Kingdom import licences will be issued; existing licences will be valid until, but will not be renewed beyond, September 30, 1963. Japan will authorize exports up to seven-twelfths (eight-twelfths for those items not previously subject to quota) of the agreed annual rate for the period up to December 31, 1963, in respect of each quota and in addition will make provision for honouring the outstanding balances of current United Kingdom import licences.

Consignments from Japan against the quotas will be covered by export certificates which will identify the consignment in question and indicate the quotas of which it forms a part. These certificates will be issued to the Japanese exporters for transmission to their United Kingdom customers who must produce them to H.M. Customs in order to obtain clearance of the goods. (This system has been in use for some time with respect to cotton textiles from Hong Kong, India and Pakistan.)

Exports from Japan from May 4, 1963 against contracts placed by holders of valid United Kingdom import licences and within the outstanding balances of those licences will be allowed without a certificate provided the Japanese supplier has been assured that such a licence is held and can quote its number to the authorities in Japan. The onus is on the British importer to ensure that all consignments of textile or radio goods from Japan as and from May 4, 1963 are covered either by his own United Kingdom licence or by an official Japanese export certificate.

Imports of cotton or man-made fibre grey cloth for processing and re-export in the piece under the Customs Processing regulations will not in future be limited in quantity. When licences are held under the present REX procedure, the number should be quoted to the Japanese supplier as above. Where no import licence is held, applications should be made to the Tariff and Import Policy Division of the Board of Trade for copies of a form of undertaking which must be completed in triplicate and returned. After validation by the Board of Trade, one copy will be sent to the Japanese authorities and one returned to the applicant who must send it to his supplier in Japan to support the latter's application for an export certificate. The export certificate so issued will itself bear the endorsement that the goods are 'to be imported into the United Kingdom for re-export under the Customs Process regulations'.

Part III. Items remaining under United Kingdom licensing control

To cover the period from the end of May to end December 1963, licences will be issued for seven-twelfths of the 1963 quota rates referred to hereafter.

Except as provided for in the next paragraph below, the following quotas will be licensed on an agency basis:

	1963 annual rate
Domestic sewing machines and parts	£350,000
Binoculars and parts	£100,000
Microscopes and parts	£60,000

Holders of agency licences under the present arrangements applying for new licences should confirm that they continue to hold those agencies, which should be specified. Other applicants must attach documentary evidence of agency agreements. The issue of licences will be subject to confirmation of the agencies from Tokyo through the Japanese Embassy in London.

Manufacturers and assemblers of sewing machines, binoculars or microscopes who wish to import parts of these goods for incorporation in new equipment may apply for Open Individual Licences subject to an undertaking (on forms supplied on request) that the parts will only be used for their own manufacturing purposes and not for re-sale as parts.

The remaining quotas are as follows:

	1963 annual rate
Cigarette lighters (other than those of precious metal) and parts	£30,000
Knives, forks and spoons and parts thereof, containing iron or steel	£50,000
Fishing tackle (excluding fish-hooks of metal and fishing reels of wood or metal)	£50,000
Toys and games and parts thereof:-	
(a) Metallic toys costing less than $3 f.o.b. per piece	£500,000
(b) Ceramic toys and parts thereof	£50,000
(c) Other toys and games and parts thereof (excluding toys made wholly of celluloid, rubber or glass).	£200,000
Domestic pottery falling within headings 69.11 to 69.14 inclusive of the Customs Tariff	£200,000

All applicants for licences against the above quotas (except for manufacturers or assemblers of cigarette lighters – see separate paragraph below) must provide a statement on their own headed notepaper in the following terms:

'I/We declare that I/we have been importers of . . . . . (lighters/cutlery/sports goods/toys and games/pottery) . . . . . for the last three years in the sense that I/we have negotiated contracts direct with overseas suppliers and have paid those suppliers direct.'

Certified returns of imports from all sources in 1962, as follows, must also be provided:

'The value of . . . . . (cigarette lighters/cutlery of iron or steel/fishing tackle/metal toys less than $3 each f.o.b./toys and games other than metal toys less than $3 each f.o.b./domestic pottery) . . . . . imported from all sources by me/us in the calendar year 1962 and paid for direct to the overseas supplier was £ . . . . . c.i.f., of which imports

(*Continued on next page*)

Imports from Japan (*Continued*)

from Japan accounted for £ . . . . . c.i.f.'

Signature.....

Date..... Status.....

The certificate (by an independent practising accountant) should be as follows:

'I/We have examined the method adopted in arriving at the figures stated in the above return and am/are of the opinion that it is a reasonable one. I/We have conferred with the officials and employees concerned in the compilation of the figures and have made such tests as I/we have considered necessary. Having received such information and explanations as I/we have required, I/we report that in my/our opinion the figures are those required.'

Signature.....

Professional qualification.....

Date..... Address.....

Applications for a share in the quota by manufacturers or assemblers of cigarette lighters who may wish to import parts for incorporation in their own production should attach a note of the number of lighters they produced or assembled in 1962.

Imports of pottery of traditional Japanese design will in future be allowed outside the quota, following an agreement between the pottery industries of Britain and Japan as to what constitutes such pottery. Each consignment must be covered by a 'certificate of approval' issued by the 'Japanese Pottery Design Center' and identifying the consignment. This certificate will accompany the invoice and must be produced to H.M. Customs in order to clear the goods.

Separate applications (on forms TIP/A or ILB/A) should be made with respect to each quota and must reach the Tariff and Import Policy Division, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1, by May 22, 1963, at the latest. Page 1 should be completed and the desired value of the licence inserted on page 2; on page 3 and copies, the applicant's name and address, the description of goods and the countries of consignment and origin (Japan) should be entered.

WARNING. Applicants are reminded that any person who knowingly or recklessly makes any false statement or furnishes any document or information false in any material particular for the purpose of obtaining an import licence is liable to a fine not exceeding £500 and/or a term of imprisonment not exceeding six months. In addition, the import licence will be void from the date of issue and any goods imported under it will be liable to forfeiture under the Customs Acts.

Poland and France

THE POLISH press announced the signature of a trade arrangement between France and Poland on March 11, 1963, establishing quotas for trade between the two countries during 1963.

The list of French exports to Poland includes quotas for chemicals and pharmaceuticals, rolled products, calculating machines, machine tools, grain, machinery for the electricity industry, etc. The list of Polish goods for export to France includes quotas for agricultural foodstuffs such as fish and fruit pulps, chemicals, timber, wood products, textiles, footwear, tools, machine tools, etc.

Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Trafalgar 8855, Ext. 7618). The French text of the notice may be seen at the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E.38, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4.

Greece and Czechoslovakia

A PROTOCOL to the long-term Trade and Payments Agreement of 1958 between Greece and Czechoslovakia was signed in Athens to regulate trade between the two countries in 1963 on April 7, 1963, according to the Czechoslovak press.

Under the Protocol, Czechoslovakia will export to Greece mainly engineering products such as machine tools, textile and leather industry machines, tractors, cars, lorries and telephones.

The text of the Protocol has not been published and no indication can be given of the principal exports from Greece to Czechoslovakia thereunder.

Czechoslovakia and Finland

AN AGREEMENT on trade in 1963 between Czechoslovakia and Finland was signed in Prague on March 9.

The press reports of the new agreement state that the total volume of trade is expected to reach 250 million crowns (about £12 million at the official rate of exchange) during 1963. The reports also indicate that the main Czech exports will be machinery, motor cars and motorcycles, chemical products, rolled material, textiles and glass products. Finnish exports will include cellulose, timber, paper, copper and synthetic fibres. Provision is also made for Finland to supply 23 million crowns (£1·2 million) worth of machinery for the paper and timber industries.

The following table (derived from Czechoslovak statistics) shows the magnitude of Czech trade with Finland:

	Jan.-Sept. 1961	Jan.-Sept. 1962	Jan.-Dec. 1961
	Kcs million (£ = 20·10 Kcs)		
Czechoslovak Exports . . .	69	71	86
Czechoslovak Imports . . .	64	59	86

Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Commercial Relations and Exports Departments, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1 (Tel. Trafalgar 8855. Ext. 2632), quoting reference C.R.E. 2705/G.

Czechoslovakia and Albania

ACCORDING TO newspaper reports in Prague, an agreement on the exchange of goods and payments between Czechoslovakia and Albania for the year 1963 was signed in Prague on February 28.

Albania will supply Czechoslovakia with ferro-nickel and chromium ore, bitumen, copper, tobacco and fresh and canned fruit and vegetables in exchange for machine tools, power installations, lorries and tractors and spare parts, metallurgical products, tyres, paper and other goods.

No values are published for expected trade in 1963 but Czechoslovak statistics for recent trade with Albania are as follows:

	Jan.-Sept. 1962	Jan.-Sept. 1961	Jan.-Dec. 1961
		Kcs. million (20.10 Kcs.=£1)	
Czechoslovak Exports . .	49	61	77
Czechoslovak Imports . .	53	56	77

Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1 (Tel. Trafalgar 8855, Ext. 2632), quoting reference CRE 5492G.

France and Switzerland

THE FRENCH *Journal Officiel* of April 7, 1963, announced that by an exchange of letters dated March 30, 1963, the trade agreement of October 29, 1955, between Switzerland and France, certain African States and the Malagasy Republic has been further extended for the period of one year from January 1, 1963.

The French text of the notice may be seen at the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E.38, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4.

Denmark and Roumania

A LONG-TERM trade agreement between Denmark and Roumania was signed in Copenhagen on February 7 covering the period from January 1, 1963, to December 31, 1965. The agreement allows for trade in each direction to the value of Kroner 31 million, an increase of some Kroner 9 million on the 1959 agreement.

Danish exports to Roumania include machinery, laboratory and medical apparatus, fish and fish products, chemical products, woollen rags, breeding cattle, grain and seeds.

Danish imports from Roumania include chemical products, petroleum products, fodder grain and mechanical equipment. The text of the Agreement may be inspected at the Export Services Branch (Tariff Section), Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35, Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 459).

Information for United Kingdom Exporters

BRIEF DETAILS are given below of overseas inquiries for United Kingdom products, contracts open for tender, reports on commercial conditions abroad, export trade openings, etc., issued recently by the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, to subscribers to the *Export Service Bulletin*.

The *Bulletin*, published three times a week, with a weekly Supplement, is available to United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters at a subscription of £10 10s. a year. A subscription form can be obtained from the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E11, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (City 5757, Ext. 433), (Telex 25977). Copies of particular *Bulletins* containing further details of the items referred to below can be obtained from the same address on prepayment of the sum of 2s. per copy.

Calls for Tender

*Inquiries connected with the calls for tender mentioned below should be addressed to the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Inquiries by telephone: City 5757, Ext. 406 and 404). Reference numbers should always be quoted. The date given is the closing date for tendering. It refers to the current year unless otherwise indicated. Tender documents are available for loan in those cases marked with an asterisk *.*

ARGENTINA

Diesel Power Station for Direccion Provincial de la Energia. Closing date postponed to May 15. E.S.B. 1216/63.

AUSTRALIA

Construction Projects for Public Works Committee. Advance Information. Closing date not known. E.S.B. 14537/63.

Bridge Construction for Department of Main Roads of New South Wales. June 18. E.S.B. 14145/63.

Radio Communication Centre for U.S. Navy VLF Communication Facility. (Further Information.) E.S.B. 24106/62.*

Alumina Refinery for State Electricity Department, Queensland. (Further Information.) E.S.B. 14622/63.

Current Limiting Reactor for Southern Electric Authority of Queensland. June 5. E.S.B. 13397/63.

Coil Winding Machine for Hydro-Electric Commission of Tasmania. May 16. E.S.B. 14182/63.

Ice Making Machines for South Australian Tender Board. May 13. E.S.B. 14152/63.

Postmaster-General's Department, Melbourne:

Time Clocks. June 18. E.S.B. 14181/63.
Electronic Digital Computing Equipment. June 18. E.S.B. 14148/63.*

BURMA

Textiles for Joint Venture Corporation Ltd. May 22. E.S.B. 13381/63.*
Steam Locomotive Parts for Burma Railways. May 31. E.S.B. 14583/63.*

Civil Stores Committee:

Textiles. May 13. E.S.B. 14114/63.*
Stop Cocks and Valves. May 20. E.S.B. 14539/63.*

Union of Burma Joint Venture Corporation Ltd.:

Cotton (Voile and Haircord). May 13. E.S.B. 13719/63.*
Cotton Sheeting. May 18. E.S.B. 13777/63.*
Textiles. May 13. E.S.B. 14581/63.*

CEYLON

Manilla Ropes for Ministry of Finance. June 25. E.S.B. 13927/63.*

Duplicating Machines for Government Stores Department. May 14. E.S.B. 13772/63.

Cement Mixers for Ministry of Labour and Nationalised Services. May 29. E.S.B. 13771/63.*

Permanent Way Equipment for Ministry of Industries, Home and Cultural Affairs. July 10. E.S.B. 13762/63.*

Glass Bottles for Ministry of Commerce, Food, Trade and Shipping. May 29. E.S.B. 13776/63.*

Gal Oya Development Board:

Bottles. May 31. E.S.B. 13714/63.
Road Rollers. May 31. E.S.B. 13785/63.

Ministry of Health:

X-Ray Film and Processing Chemicals. July 9. E.S.B. 13705/63.
Primidone B.P. Tablets. July 2. E.S.B. 13706/63.*
Sulpha Drugs. July 16. E.S.B. 13702/63.*

Ministry of Agriculture, Land, Irrigation and Power:

Cable. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 11471/63.*
Ambulance. May 14. E.S.B. 13930/63.
Generating Sets. June 4. E.S.B. 13796/63.

COLOMBIA

Road Construction for Ministry of Public Works. May 22. E.S.B. 14804/63.*

EGYPT

General Organisation for Executing the Five Year Industrial Plan:

Geological Survey. (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to May 15. E.S.B. 4886/63.
Paper Manufacturing Plant. August 17. E.S.B. 14568/63.*
Phosphate Ore Plant. (Further Information.) E.S.B. 12894/63.*

Egyptian Railways:

Mineral Oils. May 29. E.S.B. 14803/63.
Brammer Belting. May 22. E.S.B. 14801/63.
Copper and Bronze Cables. May 27. E.S.B. 14802/63.
Timber. June 1. E.S.B. 13934/63.
Batteries. May 25. E.S.B. 13933/63.
Lamps. May 20. E.S.B. 13932/63.

Misr Beida Dyers, S.A.E.:

Chemicals. May 15. E.S.B. 13766/63.*
Chemicals. May 15. E.S.B. 13765/63.*
Chemical. May 15. E.S.B. 13764/63.*
Dyestuffs. May 14. E.S.B. 14564/63.*
Dyestuffs. May 14. E.S.B. 14563/63.*
Dyestuffs. May 14. E.S.B. 14562/63.*

ETHIOPIA

Agricultural Machinery; Vehicle for Tedla Desta and Co Ltd. Closing date not known. E.S.B. 13744/63/D.L.F.

FORMOSA

Central Trust of China:

Stencil Cards. May 13. E.S.B. 14193/63.*
Nickel Ingot. May 13. E.S.B. 14191/63.*
Cast Iron Fittings. May 31. E.S.B. 14149/63.*
Taper Rock Drills. May 17. E.S.B. 14534/63.*
Insulators. May 14. E.S.B. 14199/63.*
Fuse Link. May 13. E.S.B. 14198/63.*
Lighthouse Equipment. May 15. E.S.B. 14196/63.*

GREECE

Ministry of Trade:

Telephone Exchange. (Further Information.) Tender has been reissued. Closing date now May 27. E.S.B. 29134/62.
Soil Sampling Apparatus. May 24. E.S.B. 13923/63.*

INDIA

Transmission Line for Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board. July 16. E.S.B. 14140/63.
Motor Driven Winches; Pulley Blocks for Hindustan Steel Ltd. May 27. E.S.B. 14523/63.

(*Continued on next page*)

No. 2 of a series

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Information for U.K. Exporters (*Continued*)

Water Treatment Plant for National Coal Development Corporation. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 11869/63.*
Conveyor Belting. May 30. E.S.B. 14812/63.*
Bridge Construction for Goa Government. July 15. E.S.B. 14139/63.
Steam Boiler for Director General of Supplies and Disposals. May 14. E.S.B. 14813/63.*
Transmission Equipment for Gujarat Electricity Board. (Further Information.) E.S.B. 10668/63.
Erection of Sub-Station for Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Co. Ltd. (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to May 31. E.S.B. 9721/63.
Power Station Equipment for Maharashtra State Electricity Board. May 21. E.S.B. 13971/63.
Gas Meters for Oriental Gas Coy's Undertaking. May 15. E.S.B. 13915/63.*
Mild Steel Plates for Damodar Valley Corporation. May 29. E.S.B. 13739/63/D.L.F.
Cable; Wire for Controller of Telegraph Stores, Calcutta. (Further Information.) This tender has been cancelled. E.S.B. 12823/63.
Conveyor Equipment for Chittaranjan Locomotive Works. May 27. E.S.B. 13912/63.

Madras State Electricity Board:
Cables. May 20. E.S.B. 14578/63.*
Cranes. June 15. E.S.B. 13908/63.*

Bombay Port Trust:
Packing (Steam). June 7. E.S.B. 13973/63.
Diving Equipment. June 5. E.S.B. 13938/63.*

Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd.:
Lighting Control Panel Board. June 7. E.S.B. 13913/63.
Instruments and Control Valves for Sulphate Plant. May 20. E.S.B. 14557/63.*

Heavy Electricals (India) Ltd.:
Machine Tools and Equipment. May 23. E.S.B. 14141/63.
Material Handling Equipment. May 14. E.S.B. 13966/63.

U.P. State Electricity Board:
Electric Meters. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 12166/63.*
Turbo Generator. June 5. E.S.B. 13390/63.

Procurement Circle, Nangal Township:
Earth Moving Machinery. July 22. E.S.B. 13970/63.*
Earth Moving Machinery. July 15. E.S.B. 13969/63.*
Diesel Locomotives. Closing date postponed to July 1. E.S.B. 4442/63.

The Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta:
Machine Tools. June 4. E.S.B. 13911/63.
Diesel Engines; Diesel Generators; Diesel Air Compressors. May 15. E.S.B. 13910/63.
Welding Set. May 31. E.S.B. 13909/63.

Atomic Energy Establishment:
Quartz Tubes and Glazed Silicawares. May 13. E.S.B. 14129/63.
Cloth Collector. May 20. E.S.B. 14130/63.
Pumps. May 21. E.S.B. 14131/63.
Universal Bridge. May 15. Schedule only available. E.S.B. 13994/63.*
V.H.F. Signal Generator. May 14. Schedule only available. E.S.B. 13991/63.*
Universal Bridge. May 16. Schedule only available. E.S.B. 13996/63.*
High Resistance Bridge. May 20. Schedule only available. E.S.B. 13999/63.*
Wheastone-Limit Bridge. May 17. Schedule only available. E.S.B. 13998/63.*
Resistance Boxes. May 15. Schedule only available. E.S.B. 13993/63.*
V.H.F. Signal Generator. May 13. Schedule only available. E.S.B. 13990/63.*
Pressure Transmitter. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 11822/63.*
Flow Transmitters. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 13061/63.*
Hydraulic Press. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 13062/63.*
Platform Auto Truck. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 13063/63.*
Electrical Equipment. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 13064/63.*
Cathode Ray Tube Aluminizer Unit. May 14. E.S.B. 13992/63.*
Deviation Bridge. May 17. E.S.B. 13997/63.*
Transistor Analyser. May 13. E.S.B. 13989/63.*
Meters. May 21. E.S.B. 14132/63.
Deviation Bridge. May 16. E.S.B. 13995/63.*
Electrical Sub-Station Equipment. (Further Information.) E.S.B. 12182/63.*

IRAN

Aluminium Bands for Tehran Pasteurized Milk Plant. June 20. E.S.B. 14571/63.*
Cold Storage Unit for Municipality of Khorramshahr. June 4. E.S.B. 14570/63.*
Construction of Diversion Dam for Sefid Rud Water and Power Organisation. May 15. E.S.B. 14569/63.

IRAQ

Removal and Erection of Electrical Equipment for Ministry of Municipalities. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 13013/63.*
Water Supply System for Ministry of Industry. July 2. E.S.B. 13901/63.

Government Oil Refineries Administration:
Steel Sheets. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. May 18. E.S.B. 13025/63.*
Vehicles. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 13024/63.*

ISRAEL

Generators for Israel Electric Corporation. (Advance Information.) Closing date not known. E.S.B. 14814/63/D.L.F.

IVORY COAST

Telecommunication Equipment for Office Des Postes and Telecommunications. July 1. E.S.B. 14524/63/A.I.D.

KENYA

City Council of Nairobi:
Metal Chairs and Tables. May 13. E.S.B. 13387/63.*
Street Lighting Lanterns. June 3. E.S.B. 14183/63.*

KOREA

Office of Supply:
Audio Equipment; Measuring Instruments. May 15. E.S.B. 13916/63.*
Laboratory Equipment. May 21. E.S.B. 13918/63.
Nicopress Tools; Trucks. May 24. E.S.B. 14806/63.*
Photographic Equipment. May 23. E.S.B. 13919/63.*

KUWAIT

Protective Clothing for Kuwait Oil Company Ltd. May 26. E.S.B. 14558/63.*

MALAYA

Electrical Equipment for The Railway Administration. May 27. E.S.B. 13920/63.
Pumping Sets for Public Works Department. May 23. E.S.B. 14106/63.

MOROCCO

Reconstruction of Buildings in Agadir for Commissaire a la Reconstruction. May 31. E.S.B. 14572/63.
Vignole Rails for La Compagnie des Chemins de Fer du Maroc. June 5. E.S.B. 14815/63.

NEW ZEALAND

Polyvinyl Cloth for Ministry of Works. May 21. E.S.B. 13385/63.*

NIGERIA

Substation Plant for the Electricity Corporation, Lagos. June 4. E.S.B. 14160/63.*

PAKISTAN

Superphosphate and Sulphuric Acid Plant for East Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation. (Further Information.) May 15. E.S.B. 6443/63.*
Crawler Tractors for West Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation. May 13. E.S.B. 14574/63.
Communication Equipment for Telegraph and Telephone Dept, Karachi. June 10. E.S.B. 14158/63.*

Directorate of Supply:
Jute Mills and Machinery. June 17. E.S.B. 14157/63.*
Circular Saws. May 15. E.S.B. 14502/63.*

WAPDA Dacca:
Switchboard. May 14. E.S.B. 13947/63.*
Insulators. May 16. E.S.B. 13949/63.*
Transmission Distribution Line Materials. May 20. E.S.B. 13950/63.*

Pakistan Eastern Railway:
Turret Lathes. May 14. E.S.B. 14120/63.*
Pipes. May 13. E.S.B. 14118/63.*
Filter Cleaning and Oiling Equipment; Lifting Jacks; Engine Parts Cleaning Equipment. May 14. E.S.B. 14121/63.*
Spring-Making Machinery. May 14. E.S.B. 14123/63.*
Locomotive Wheels and Tyres. May 13. E.S.B. 14119/63.*

PARAGUAY

Installation of Telephone Exchange for Administracion Nacional de Telecommunicaciones. May 30. E.S.B. 13344/63.

PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA

Railway Truck Parts for Ports, Railways and Transport Dept. (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to May 27. E.S.B. 5736/63.

PORTUGUESE WEST AFRICA

Metal Ingots for Port and Railways (Mocamedes). May 16. E.S.B. 13939/63.

Water and Electricity Board:
Electric Meters. May 21. E.S.B. 13940/63.
Electricity Network Apparatus. May 31. Tender documents (in Portuguese) available. E.S.B. 14554/63.*

RHODESIA AND NYASALAND

Pharmaceuticals for Ministry of Health. May 17. E.S.B. 14112/63.*
X-Ray Films and Equipment for Federal Tender Board. May 17. E.S.B. 14113/63.*
Windmill Pumps for the Director of National Parks. May 17. E.S.B. 14111/63.*
Cable Joints for City of Bulawayo Electricity Department. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 13003/63.*

The City of Salisbury:
Earthenware Cable Covers. May 14. E.S.B. 14507/63.*
Steel Kiosks. May 14. E.S.B. 14508/63.*

Salisbury Municipality Stores Department:
Electrical Equipment. May 21. E.S.B. 14116/63.*
Line Material and Conductors. May 21. E.S.B. 14115/63.*

SOUTH AFRICA

South African Railways:
Tyres-Aircraft. May 17. E.S.B. 14109/63.*
Optical Levelling Devices. May 17. E.S.B. 14110/63.*

State Tender Board:
Lathe. May 24. E.S.B. 14161/63.*
Surface Grinding Machines. May 24. E.S.B. 14501/63.*
Visual Approach Slope Indicator System. May 17. E.S.B. 14322/63.*

Cape Provincial Administration:
Surgical Dressings. May 24. E.S.B. 14178/63.*
Bandages. May 21. E.S.B. 14176/63.*
Washing Machine Parts. June 7. E.S.B. 14174/63.*
Hospital Steel Furniture. May 17. E.S.B. 14175/63.*

SPAIN

Building and Installation of a Metrology Laboratory for the Ministry of War. (Further Information.) Closing date is May 28. E.S.B. 10013/63.

SUDAN

Cotton Bale Presses with Trampiers for Sudan Gezira Board. (Further Information.) E.S.B. 8161/63.
Transmitters for Department of Posts and Telegraphs. June 4. E.S.B. 13757/63.*

Sudan Railways:
Crane. May 27. E.S.B. 13731/63.*
Fluorescent Light Fittings. May 23. E.S.B. 13730/63.*
Lubricating Oil. May 28. E.S.B. 14138/63.

Information for U.K. Exporters (*Continued*)

Steel Trusses. May 13. E.S.B. 13759/63.*
Steel Trusses; Steel Door. May 20. E.S.B. 13760/63.*

SWITZERLAND

Telecommunication Equipment; Photographic Equipment; Machine Tools for Department of Technical Co-operation. May 31. E.S.B. 13717/63.*

THAILAND

Distribution Transformers for Metropolitan Electricity Authority. May 23. E.S.B. 13748/63/D.L.F.
Textiles for the Naval Supply Department. May 13. E.S.B. 14104/63.
Steel for State Railways of Thailand. May 14. E.S.B. 14540/63.

Thailand Tobacco Monopoly:
Paper. May 14. E.S.B. 13755/63.
Aluminium Foil. May 15. E.S.B. 13751/63.

Provincial Electricity Authority:
Fuse Cut-Outs; Lightning Arresters. May 14. E.S.B. 13749/63.*
Meters. May 16. E.S.B. 14103/63.*
Fuse Cutout. May 21. E.S.B. 14542/63.*

TURKEY

Metal Cutting Machines for Bayindirlik Bakanligi. May 13. E.S.B. 14530/63.*
Cable and Equipment for Turkiye Cimento Sanayii T.A.S. May 13. E.S.B. 14528/63.*
Magnesite Bricks and Mortar for Sumerbank Cimento Sanayii Mucsesi. May 15. Tender documents (in Turkish) available. E.S.B. 13727/63.*
Electricity Supply Equipment for Iller Bankasi Genel Murdurlugu. May 17. E.S.B. 13737/63.*

Turkish Maritime Bank:
Pipe Fittings. May 18. E.S.B. 13740/63.*
Paint-Heat Resisting. May 13. E.S.B. 13741/63.*
Calcium Carbide. May 15. E.S.B. 13921/63.*

PTT Genel Mudurlugu:
Telegraphic Equipment. June 10. E.S.B. 14527/63.*
Copper Splicing Sleeves. May 27. Tender documents (in Turkish) available. E.S.B. 14526/63.*
Various Steel Wires. May 14. Tender documents (in Turkish) available. E.S.B. 14525/63.*
Splicing Sleeves. May 29. Tender documents (in Turkish) available. E.S.B. 13728/63.*

Denizcilik Bankasi T.A.O.:
Centrifugal Apparatus. May 14. E.S.B. 14135/63.*
Stud Link Anchor Chain and Shackles. May 13. E.S.B. 14136/63.*
Mobile Cranes. May 13. E.S.B. 14137/63.*
Life Saving Appliances. May 15. E.S.B. 14134/63.*
Asbestos Sheet. May 16. E.S.B. 14543/63.*
Electromotors. May 16. E.S.B. 14544/63.*

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Bureau of Reclamation:
Gate Valve. May 21. E.S.B. 14817/63.*
Power Plant Equipment. May 16. E.S.B. 14173/63.*
Power Station Equipment. May 14. E.S.B. 14177/63.*
Supervisory Control and Digital Telemetering Equipment. May 21. E.S.B. 14555/63.*

Agency and Export Opportunities, Market Surveys, Etc.

Further details of the items referred to below are contained in recent issues of the Export Service Bulletin, or Supplement, copies of which can be obtained from the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (inquiries by telephone: City 5757, Ext. 427), on prepayment of the sum of 2s. per copy. The reference number should be quoted in all inquiries.

Australia
Agency inquiry for kitchen ware; household appliances; toys; builders hardware; articles for teenagers. (E.S.B. 12006/63.)
Agency inquiry for electrical and electronic products. (E.S.B. 13555/63.)
Agency inquiry for lingerie; sleepwear. (E.S.B. 13625/63.)
Agency inquiry for automotive repair equipment; tools; ozone units; scales; inspectroscopes. (E.S.B. 13202/63.)
Agency inquiry for chinaware; cutlery; glassware; hardware. (E.S.B. 12799/63.)
Agency inquiry for confectionery. (E.S.B. 13681/63.)
Inquiry for die cast products. (E.S.B. 13696/63.)
Inquiry in respect of wharf and terminal project; ship equipment. (E.S.B. 13208/63.)
Inquiry for radio and electronic equipment; electrical equipment for mining industry. (E.S.B. 13645/63.)
Economic report, March 1963. (C.R.E. 6584/G.)

Austria
Economic report, March 1963. (C.R.E. 3756/62.)

Bahrain
Inquiry for white cement; steel doors and windows. (E.S.B. 13690/63.)

Brazil
Economic report, January-March 1963. (C.R.E. 1073/63.)

British Guiana
Economic report, January-March 1963. (C.R.E. 5007/G.)

British Honduras
Inquiry for machinery and plant for citrus concentrate project. (E.S.B. 13230/63.)

Burma
Economic report, March 1963. (C.R.E. 2161/60.)

Canada
Agency inquiry for electrical street lighting equipment. (E.S.B. 13371/63.)
Inquiry for women's knitwear. (E.S.B. 8887/63.)
Inquiry for hotel and restaurant supplies. (E.S.B. 13633/63.)
Inquiry for materials handling equipment; stockroom and shipping room equipment. (E.S.B. 12213/63.)
Inquiry for automobile spare parts. (E.S.B. 13182/63.)
Inquiry for department store goods. (E.S.B. 7181/62.)
Hospital projects. (E.S.B. 12689/63.)
Federal Government Contracts. (E.S.B. 13181/63.)

Ceylon
Inquiry for construction materials and equipment. (E.S.B. 12945/63.)

Chile
Economic report, January-March 1963. (C.R.E. 1133/62.)

China
The method of trading. (C.R.E. 1968/G.)

Congo Republic (Brazzaville), The Central African Republic, The Gabonese Republic and Republic of Chad.
Economic report for 1962. (C.R.E. 8056/61.)

Costa Rica
Inquiry for machine tools. (E.S.B. 13842/63.)

Czechoslovakia/Albania
Trade Agreement. (C.R.E. 5492/G.)

Ecuador
Inquiry for machinery and plant. (E.S.B. 13258/63.)

Finland
Agency inquiry for artificial leather; plastics films and articles; oilcloths; luggage. (E.S.B. 13502/63.)

France
Agency inquiry for woollen cloth. (E.S.B. 13655/63.)
Agency inquiry for marine wear. (E.S.B. 14340/63.)
Market opportunities in the Limoges area.

France/Eastern Germany
Trade Agreement. (C.R.E. 4033/G.)

France/Switzerland
Trade Agreement. (C.R.E. 1876/G.)

Germany (Federal Republic of)
Agency inquiry for packaging materials; textile marking machinery; plastics seals for textiles. (E.S.B. 13837/63.)
Agency inquiry for machinery for making paper clips. (E.S.B. 13297/63.)
Inquiry for yarns. (E.S.B. 14251/63.)
Economic report – April 8-21, 1963. (C.R.E. 1479/G.)

(*Continued on next page*)

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Information for U.K. Exporters (*Continued*)

Iran
Agency inquiry for agricultural equipment; paper products and equipment – further information. (E.S.B. 13110/63.)
Inquiry for hydrological equipment and accessories. (E.S.B. 12994/63.)

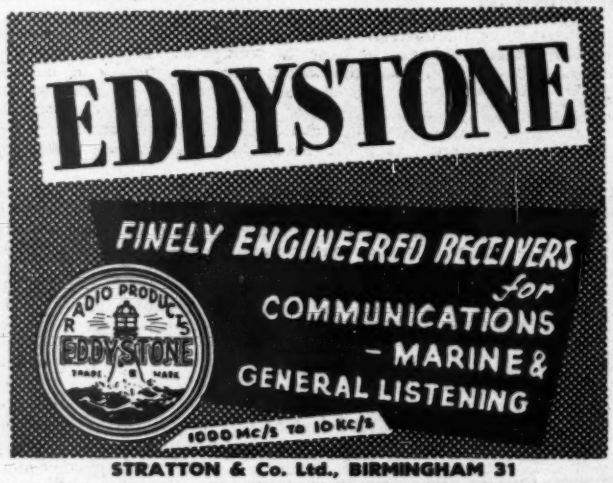
Israel
Inquiry for breakfast cereals; machinery. (E.S.B. 12501/63.)
Manufacture under licence – perfumery and cosmetics; hair nets. (E.S.B. 13478/63.)

Italy
Agency inquiry for rope. (E.S.B. 13247/63.)
Agency inquiry for textiles. (E.S.B. 13879/63.)

Lebanon
Inquiry for building finishing materials; cosmetics. (E.S.B. 14005/63.)

Luxembourg
Agency inquiry for sparking plugs; car polish. (E.S.B. 13862/63.)

Nigeria
Inquiry for generating plant. (E.S.B. 13579/63.)



STRATTON & Co. Ltd., BIRMINGHAM 31

North America
Visits of department store buyers. (E.S.B. 9038/63.)

Pakistan
Agency inquiry for fire fighting equipment; machine tools; poles for transmission lines; electrical equipment. (E.S.B. 1429/63.)
Inquiry for machinery and equipment for technical schools. (E.S.B. 14336/63.)

Paraguay
Inquiry for radio transmitter. (E.S.B. 13293/63.)

Peru
Economic report, February 1963. (C.R.E. 1086/63.)

Philippines
Agency inquiry for chains. (E.S.B. 13168/63.)
Inquiry for wire ropes; logging supplies; machine tools; marine hardware; engineering supplies. (E.S.B. 13420/63.)

Portugal
Agency inquiry for optical supplies and equipment; hospital apparatus and equipment. (E.S.B. 13568/63.)
Economic report, March 1963. (C.R.E. 3012/63.)

Portuguese East Africa (Mozambique)
Economic report – January-March 1963. (C.R.E. 4282/G.)

Singapore
Agency inquiry for builders hardware and materials. (E.S.B. 13606/63.)

South Africa
Agency inquiry for marine diesel engines. (E.S.B. 13658/63.)
Agency inquiry for machine tools. (E.S.B. 12965/63.)
Agency inquiry for toiletry items; haberdashery. (E.S.B. 13547/63.)
Manufacture under licence – cake mixers; bakery and catering equipment; laundry and dry cleaning equipment; dehydrating equipment. (E.S.B. 9564/63.)

Spain
Inquiry for road surfacing material. (E.S.B. 13517/63.)

Switzerland
Agency inquiry for rayon yarn. (E.S.B. 13810/63.)
Agency inquiry for switchgear. (E.S.B. 13536/63.)
Agency inquiry for domestic electrical appliances; household goods. (E.S.B. 13619/63.)
Agency inquiry for textiles; cellulose for paper industry. (E.S.B. 14215/63.)
Economic report, February 1963. (C.R.E. 2838/60.)

Turkey
Manufacture under licence – textile machinery; electric meters; clocks; agricultural machinery. (E.S.B. 13593/63.)

United Arab Republic (Egypt)
Economic report, February, 1963. (C.R.E. 1896/63.)

United States of America
Agency inquiry for foodstuffs. (E.S.B. 13500/63.)
Inquiry for linoleum. (E.S.B. 13680/63.)
Inquiry for steel. (E.S.B. 13897/63.)
Inquiry for shoes. (E.S.B. 13698/63.)
Inquiry for variable speed drives. (E.S.B. 13581/63.)
Inquiry for sewing machine parts and accessories. (E.S.B. 13161/63.)

Venezuela
Inquiry for domestic glassware. (E.S.B. 13524/63.)

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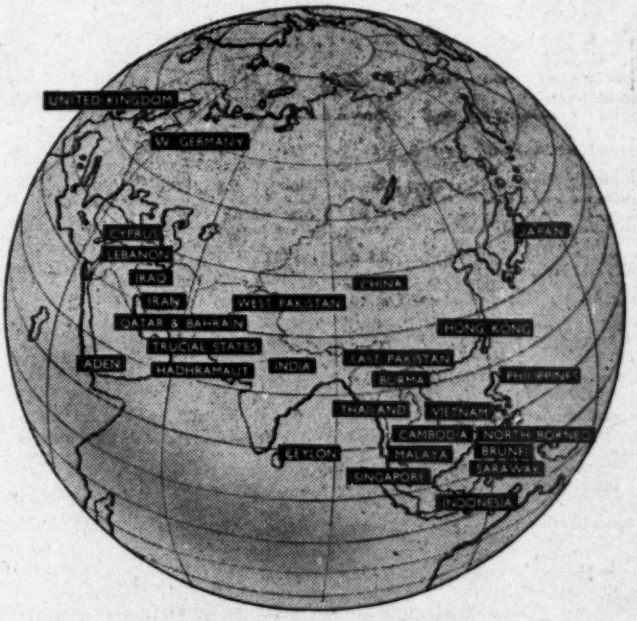

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Tariff, Customs, Import and Other Regulations in Overseas Countries

Registered Trade Mark (rtm) Goods in Overseas Tariff Lists

THE LISTS OF TARIFF, Customs and Import regulation changes in overseas countries published in this section of the Journal sometimes contain words which are registered trade marks in the United Kingdom. So far as is practicable, all lists of goods are checked before publication from this point of view.

Items which fall into this category will now be prefixed by the letters 'r t m'. Readers of the Journal should note that this prefix signifies that the words are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom, but that in the present context they are assumed to refer generally to products of the description stated in brackets.

While every attempt will be made to ensure that the scrutiny is complete, the lists may contain other words which are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom or in other countries but which it has not been possible to identify.

IRAN

Export-Import Regulations

THE BRITISH EMBASSY in Tehran has provided the following translation of the preamble to the Iranian Import/Export Regulations for the Iranian year 1342 (March 21, 1963 to March 20, 1964). The Regulations are effective from the date of publication, March 26, 1963. The full lists of authorized and non-authorized goods are being translated and will be published as soon as possible. The rate of exchange in Iran is Rials 210=£1.

All inquiries about this notice should be addressed to the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1 (Tel.: Trafalgar 8855, Ext. 2023), quoting reference CRE 2750/8/G.

The Iranian Council of Ministers, at a meeting on March 20, 1963, approved the foreign trade policy of the Government for the remainder of the period covered by the Third Development Plan (September 1962 to March 1968) and the general Import/Export Regulations for the year 1342, as follows:

CHAPTER ONE—The future Foreign Trade Policy of the Government

In order to fulfil public requirements, safeguard the interests of the consumer, maintain the balance of foreign exchange payments, ensure the protection and expansion of local industry and encourage and increase the volume of exports within the framework of the economic stabilization and development programme of the government, the import and export of goods will be governed by the following General Rules and Regulations during the Iranian year 1342 (March 21, 1963-March 20, 1964). Efforts will be made to avoid all changes and alterations in these Regulations throughout the period of implementation of the Third Development Plan except when such alterations are deemed necessary from the point of view of the public interest.

The general principles of the commercial policy of the government, until the end of the period of the Third Development Plan will be as follows:

1. In order to supply the essential requirements of the country the import of foreign products which are not produced in Iran or the production of which in Iran is not sufficient to meet domestic requirements, will be permissible except in cases where they are considered harmful hygenically, morally or socially.

2. In order to improve and maintain the balance of foreign exchange payments of the country, restrictions on the import of luxury and non essential goods will continue to the extent deemed necessary for the fulfilment of this purpose.

New practical measures will be adopted for conserving foreign exchange and fulfilling the domestic requirements of the country. For example, efforts will be made to stop the import of foreign manufactured goods the production of which is technically possible and financially and economically feasible within the country in so far as this is deemed necessary from an economic and financial point of view. The import of such articles may be permitted in the form of parts or in semi-manufactured condition and gradually the various stages of their production should take place in Iran. But permission for the establishment of such factories will from the very beginning depend on the fixation of the percentage of the parts which will be manufactured gradually in Iran, and the degree of exemption from the payment of import duty and commercial benefit tax granted to assembly plants will be in accordance with the type of article assembled as well as the percentage of parts manufactured within Iran.

The decision as to whether the establishment of a factory is feasible from a technical and economic point of view and whether it is in the interest of the country will rest with the Ministry of Economy.

3. Special facilities and exemptions and all necessary protection will be provided to industries and productive activities which play a significant part in the exploitation of raw material resources and the creation of employment and make possible economies in expenditure of foreign exchange or raise the foreign exchange income of the country. But in each case the selling price and quality of the local product will be strictly and constantly controlled in order to safeguard the interests of the consumer, so that in cases where producers or sellers of these goods take advantage of such government support the government shall take the necessary decisions for reducing or abolishing governmental assistance.

4. In order to expand and encourage exports, the government will not only continue existing facilities and concessions but will also try to arrange for the importation of semi-essential goods from those countries which grant concessions or facilities for the export of Iranian products. Similarly, arrangements will be made to refund to the exporter the import duty and commercial benefit tax charged on the raw materials or semi-manufactured parts of goods for export, within the limits provided for in existing regulations or covered by future laws.

5. As regards imports from countries which do not honour their commercial undertakings towards Iran or which impose restrictions and limitations on Iranian exports, reciprocal restrictions and limitations will be imposed on the recommendation of the Ministry of Economy and with the approval of the government.

6. In general, efforts will be made to export the surplus products of the different parts of the country to the markets of the neighbouring countries and, at the same time, to supply the requirements of the other parts of the country through importing these from the cheaper markets. Thus the inclusion of a commodity in the list of imported goods will not prevent the export of that commodity. On the contrary, in order to ensure the needs of the public and avoid irregular export of consumer goods a reasonable commercial benefit tax has been laid down for some export goods.

7. The general restrictions and commercial benefit tax which have been provided for in the present regulations or which will be imposed in future as per Para. 2 of this Chapter in order to safeguard local industry should help improve the quality and lower the cost price of local finished products in such a way that protection for each of the industries or productive activities concerned should not be permanent and should in due course be reduced and eventually abolished as these make progress.

8. In the commercial regulations specially devised for the year 1342, the following points have been observed:

(i) The restrictions which existed on the import or export of goods according to the public laws of the country have been preserved as before.

(ii) The import of goods similar to those produced within Iran to the extent that local industry can fulfil the requirements of the country has been prohibited.

CHAPTER TWO—General Regulations covering Imports and Exports

Article 1

This Decree has been prepared according to the powers given to the government by the Foreign Trade Monopoly Law and its Amendment passed in July 1933 and July 1941, the Production and Exports Encouragement Law passed in March 1954 the Law for the Transfer of Foreign Exchange Transactions to the Bank Melli Iran passed in March 1957, the Law amending the Customs Tariff and its implementary Regulations passed in July 1958, the Banking and Monetary Law of the State passed in June 1960 and the other Regulations relating to these Laws. The above Regulations will govern the subjects concerned.

Article 2

The import or export of the goods which have not been declared unauthorized in the appended list and which are also not legally prohibited will be authorized in accordance with the relevant Regulations.

(*Continued on next page*)

Iran (*Continued*)

Note:

In cases where the import of a commodity into the country is dependent on the prior approval of one of the Government agencies, its clearance from Customs will only be permitted on condition that the said approval is obtained prior to the shipment of the goods from the country of origin.

As regards commodities accompanying a traveller, or gifts, it will be sufficient to obtain approval before the clearance of the commodities from the Customs.

Article 3

The import of commodities under the terms of barter trade agreements will be permitted in accordance with the terms of such agreements and the provisions of the General Import Regulations must also be observed.

Note 1:

The import of products or goods manufactured in the countries which have barter trade agreements with Iran will be allowed directly from those countries and under the conditions, and up to the extent provided for, in the agreements.

Note 2:

In the case of commodities, the import of which is unauthorized according to these Regulations but which have already been specifically mentioned in lists appended to barter agreements signed before this date, their import will be permitted only up to the value and quantity provided for in the agreements and only from the countries in question.

Article 4

The sale of foreign exchange for the import of authorized goods, whether through Letters of Credit or collection drafts, shall depend on the availability of foreign exchange in the country. If at any time the Central Bank considers the foreign exchange reserves to be insufficient for meeting all the demands of importers, the Central Bank and the Ministry of Economy shall jointly determine priorities for the import of essential goods, and the sale of foreign exchange shall be reserved for such goods only.

Article 5

Exporters of goods to countries the exchange of which is not dealt in by the authorized banks, and is not accepted for exchange accounts by the authorized banks, can utilize the foreign exchange obtained through the sale of their exports for the purchase and importation of authorized goods with due observance of the appropriate regulations, even if the goods are the products or manufactures of another country (except those countries which have a barter agreement with Iran).

Article 6

The frontier trade and barter transactions of pedlars and traders living in the frontier areas shall be governed by the Regulations provided for in the relevant Decrees.

Article 7

The foreign exchange secured by persons abroad through service or commission or some other source except through exports can be spent on the purchase and import of authorized goods. In such cases a permit for import without transfer of foreign exchange shall be issued. These imports (except commodities which are permitted to be imported as foreign capital with the approval of the Committee for the Attraction and Protection of Foreign Investment) shall not be exempted from the payment of the one per mille tax on imports and the difference between the sale and purchase rates of foreign exchange.

Article 8

The import and export of gifts shall be governed by the following Regulations:

(A) The import of commodities into Iran as gifts without the transfer of foreign exchange shall be authorized provided that the value of the commodities imported does not exceed 10,000 rials a year per person and that they do not have a commercial purpose, and that the quantity and type of the commodities are consistent with the personal consumption of the recipient.

Note 1:

The commodities, import of which is prohibited according to the general laws of the country, shall not be governed by this paragraph and their import shall not be permitted on any account.

Note 2:

The import of such gifts except in cases clearly exempted shall be liable to payment of the import duty and commercial benefit tax.

(B) Commodities, the export of which is not legally banned and which are sent to foreign countries as gifts, shall be exempt from sale of foreign exchange undertakings provided that the value of the commodities sent does not exceed 10,000 rials a year for each sender, that no commercial purpose is involved and that the quantity and type of gift are consistent with the personal consumption of the recipient.

Article 9

Regulations relating to the import and export of goods by travellers:

(A) Unused goods and foodstuffs carried by travellers who have a valid passport shall be exempt from the payment of customs charges if their value does not exceed 1,500 rials, but on goods of a value exceeding 1,500 rials customs charges shall be levied.

No commercial benefit tax shall be charged on the above commodities up to a value of 10,000 rials; above this figure tax shall be levied.

(B) Outgoing luggage and personal and professional belongings (even personal jewellery and ornaments) of travellers leaving Iran shall be authorized if they are not meant for commercial purposes and they are commensurate with the social status of the travellers as determined by the Customs office concerned.

Authorized and unused outgoing goods carried by travellers shall be exempt from sale of foreign exchange undertakings up to a value of 10,000 rials. Similarly, the export of authorized commodities up to a value of 50,000 rials shall be authorized without sale of foreign exchange undertakings in the case of foreign travellers carrying a valid passport.

(C) Travellers who enter Iran with a valid passport may in the year 1342 import one personal car and have it released from the customs after payment of all customs and other charges and commercial benefit tax.

Article 10

The import and export of goods for commercial purposes shall be allowed only where the person holds a trade card except in cases specifically exempted.

Note:

Private individuals, institutions or private companies who do not hold a trade card may import authorized goods required for their personal or professional use with the approval of the Ministry of Economy and may clear them from Customs with due observance of other regulations.

Article 11

Imports which are exempted from payment of customs charges according to the law shall also be exempted from payment of commercial benefit tax.

Note 1.

Goods exempted from the payment of customs charges as provided for in the list appended to the Customs Tariff Law passed in 1958 shall not be exempted from payment of commercial benefit tax.

Note 2.

Temporary imports, transit goods, goods returned, transfer goods and cabotage goods which are exempted from the payment of customs charges at the time of import according to the Customs Tariff Law of 1958 shall also be exempted from payment of commercial benefit tax. But the provisions of the Customs Regulations of 1958 relating to the deposit of security for the above goods in respect of customs charges shall also apply to the commercial benefit tax levied on these commodities.

Article 12

In cases where the Ministry of Economy deems the import of unauthorized goods mentioned in the list appended to this Decree as essential due to shortage of the protected local product or to lack of care by local producers in maintaining the quality of their goods or to unreasonable increases in the price of such goods in the market, the Ministry may declare their import as authorized and reduce by the amount necessary the commercial benefit tax on goods the price of which has risen unduly or the quality of which has been neglected or which are in short supply.

Article 13

Importers of all kinds of machinery and technical equipment, including mechanical, electrical, electro-mechanical and electro-thermal goods, such as agricultural, irrigation or construction machinery and of authorized motorized means of transport whether for freight or passengers, as well as communications apparatus and household goods, etc., where the sole agency is held by the importer, are required to import spare parts for such equipment to the extent required by consumer demand and also to set up suitable repair shops. If this does not take place and complaints are received by the authorities concerning scarcities of spare parts for such machinery and vehicles in the country, and especially in the provincial centres or concerning an absence of suitable repair shops, the matter shall be discussed by a committee consisting of representatives of the Ministries of Economy, Agriculture and Roads and of the Central Bank of Iran and the Plan Organization and the decisions taken by the committee shall be communicated to the offender, who will be ordered by the committee to supply the spare parts or set up the repair shop within a specified period. If the offender fails to carry out the instructions of the committee, the latter shall issue orders to the departments concerned and the authorized banks to stop release of the transport and

Iran (*Continued*)

machinery from the Customs point or to refrain from opening further credits in favour of the offender, and the departments and banks shall be required to carry out the decisions of the said committee.

Article 14

Mention of commercial benefit tax in respect of a commodity in the list appended to this Decree shall not authorize the import of that commodity, and the import of all commodities shall be subject to all import regulations.

Article 15

Commercial benefit tax on the commodities which are authorized according to the list appended to this Decree shall be charged according to these regulations and up to the amount provided for in this list as from the date of publication of these regulations. In the case of goods which were in Customs before the publication of these regulations, or where a credit for their import was opened in an authorized bank before that date or the bill of lading bears a date prior to the end of the year 1341 (March 21, 1963-March 20, 1964) and in the latter case if the goods are carried by ship and they reach the Customs within a maximum of three months from date of publication of these Regulations and, where they are carried by air up to 15 days and, if they are being carried by other means of transport, within a period of one month from date of publication of these Regulations, the commercial benefit tax on these commodities will be levied in accordance with the Regulations for 1341, except in the case of goods the commercial benefit tax on which was reduced in the year 1342 when the commercial tax will be charged at the reduced rate.

Note:

Commodities which were unauthorized in the year 1341 and which have been authorized in the year 1342 shall be governed by the Regulations for the year 1342 as regards their commercial benefit tax.

Article 16

The amounts which were levied on imported goods as Monopoly Tax in accordance with special decrees until the end of 1340 have, as last year, been added to the Commercial Benefit Tax mentioned in the scheduled appended to this Decree in order to facilitate the receipt accounting system, and will be levied under this head, but the authority for this will be the past Decrees.

Article 17

Commodities, the import of which was authorized by the Import Regulations for 1341, and which have been declared unauthorized in the Regulations for 1342, shall be released from Customs provided the credit for them was opened in one of the authorized banks before the end of the year 1341 or the date of their Bill of Lading is prior to the end of the year 1341, and that, in the latter case, if they are transported by ship they reach one of the customs houses of Iran within a maximum of three months, or, if they are transported by air, they reach Iran within a maximum of 15 days, and that, in cases where they are transported by other means, they reach Iran within a maximum of one month from the publication of this Decree.

As regards the commercial benefit tax levied on such commodities, this will be governed by the Regulations for the year 1342.

Article 18

The commercial benefit tax charged at time of import on the materials contained in goods for export shall be returned to the exporter after export of the goods with a view to encouraging exports in accordance with the relevant regulations.

Article 19

The import of raw materials, spare parts and technical equipment required by local factories, which have been declared unauthorized according to the appended list, shall be declared authorized by the Ministry of Economy if they are not available in the country and, in each case, their quantity and type shall be determined by the Ministry of Economy.

Note 1:

If an unauthorized commodity is required by a local factory as a sample, the import of one of each type of such commodities shall be allowed with the prior approval of the Ministry of Economy.

Note 2:

The import into the country of unauthorized goods for commercial purposes, without transfer of foreign exchange, shall be authorized with the approval of the Ministry of Economy, provided that their value does not exceed 10,000 rials for each firm per annum.

Article 20

Imported goods should be new and unused except with the approval of the Ministry of Economy.

Article 21

The import of all kinds of containers, labels, adhesive tapes or commercial and industrial trade marks especially for local factories or firms for use with Iranian products or with goods which are prepared or packed in Iran on behalf of foreign factories, shall be allowed with due regard to all other regulations, in those cases where words showing that the goods have been made in a foreign country have not been printed or engraved on them.

Note:

Containers such as those mentioned above which are imported for the preparation or packaging of drugs or the preservation of perishable goods shall be exempted from payment of commercial benefit tax at the discretion of the Ministry of Health and with the approval of the Ministry of Economy.

Article 22

The release of goods, the import of which is authorized only against Letter of Credit in accordance with the regulations of the Central Bank of Iran but which are imported on documentary collection terms contrary to the above regulations shall be prohibited and the Customs Department concerned shall not release such commodities without the written permission of the Exchange Control Board of the Central Bank of Iran.

Article 23

The opening of credits or the clearance of drafts in the authorized banks for the import of industrial plant shall be subject to the production of a permit from the Ministry of Economy.

Note:

The conditions relating to the import of cotton ginning machinery contained in para. 2 of Decree No. 29476-12 dated 17.11.1339 passed by the Council of Ministers shall remain in force.

Article 24

In cases where there is a difference of opinion between the Customs and the applicant with regard to the decision as to whether goods are

(*Continued on next page*)

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Iran (*Continued*)

authorized or unauthorized, or as to the amount of commercial benefit tax or regarding the other provisions of this Decree, or if the customs officials are in doubt, the competent authority for the settlement of the dispute or the provision of a solution, shall be the Permanent General Tariff Commission of the Customs. If necessary, the matter may also be referred to the Revision Committee mentioned in Article 29 of the Law for the Amendment of the Customs Tariff Law for a final decision in the case.

Article 25

All regulations and decrees contrary to the provisions of this Decree are hereby annulled.

Article 26

These Regulations shall come into force from the date of publication.

TUNISIA

Duty-free Quota for Nitrogenous Fertilizers

THE TUNISIAN *Journal Officiel* of March 15-19, 1963, announced that for 1963 the duty-free quota for nitrogenous fertilizers will remain the same as that for 1962, i.e. 2,500 tons.

The French text of the announcement may be seen at the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E38, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4.

PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA (MOZAMBIQUE)

Liquidation of Indian Assets

H.M. CONSULATE-GENERAL in Lourenço Marques has reported that the impending liquidation of the following Indian firms has been announced. Claims against their assets must be submitted by May 13 or, in the case of the three last-named firms, by May 20.

District of Lourenço Marques

Mulgi Chita & Co.
Govind Virgi & Co.
Dhayabbai Madhav
Morar Kalidas (branch of Kalidas & Sons)
Gurdhan Ravji
Maganlal Laxmidas
M. Laxmidas & Brother
Dullabh Rama & Co.
Lallu Vallabh
Pragji Popatlal (Pastelaria Indiana)
Manar Manga
Ranchod Kalidas & Co.
Vipra Odhavji Nathu
Govind Devraj
Babu Gangjee
Morar Hira
Hira Macan
Naran Hansrjee & Co.
Popatlal Babanichankere
Visanji Gokal
China Nagar
Rama Morar & Co.
Narandhas Vitholdas
Divali & Son
Kanji Gordhandas Khoda
Laloo Rama
Dayaram Kasay
Harkensen Naran
Dayram Kesac
Dayabhai Jivanjee Patel

District of Lourenco Marques

Manilal Ranchod
Vaga Vassangue & Co.
Kalabhai Jerambar Patel (branch of Patel & Co.)
Nalinkumar Ranchoddas
Vinodkumar Gokaldas
Otambai Bhimji
Givan Morar (branch of Sociedade Comercial de Vila Luisa, Lda.)
Makam Gopal & Co.
Dullabhai Bikabhai
Ranji Meghji & Co.
Vaga Vassanjee & Co.
Ratan Chhotu Bhaga
Amaratlal Chhotubhai

District of Mozambique

Mathradas Premji Ashar

District of Inhambane

Obba Kassam
Adam Issa Patel
Amad Ismail
Assa Bay Sancarbay
Chaganlal Kalidas
Daya Rama
Fatima Amad
Gokaldas Parshotam
Gordhandas Lavji
Karsandas Parshotam
Machim Rassul
Mahomed Abdul Karim
Manka Parshotam
Naram Dullabh Patel
Ratam Jaga
Africa Produtos Inhambane Ltd.
Mercearia Inhambane Ltd.

District of Zambezia

Shamjy Kalidas & Co.
Pranjwan Shamjy Rawal
Jonathan David Appadurai Wilson

Claims against assets of the following firms must be submitted by May 27.

District of Manica é Sofala

Patel Gokaldas (associate of the firms Patel Gokaldas Gosai & Sons, and Lala Makam & Co.)
Premji Makan
Abdul Kadar Alarakhia Haji Mohamed
Vali Adam
Ibrahim Hassan
Mahomed Hassan
Alimahomed Abdul Karim
Valli Ismail

District of Zambezia

Ramaigari Bhaevandas
Amratlal Ranchordas
Puspa Lalji
Ratambai Madhavji
Nirmalagauri Girdhandas
Laxmidas Maganlal
Manglabai Popatlal
Kanchambai Mohanlal
Kanchangary Mohanlal
Mohanlal Popatlal

Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to the Board of Trade, Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Horse Guards Avenue, Whitehall, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Trafalgar 8855, Ext. 3082).

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KENYA, TANGANYIKA AND UGANDA

Customs Tariff Changes

THE BRITISH Trade Commissioner at Nairobi has reported the following changes in the Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda Customs Tariffs with effect from April 17, 1963:

Tariff Item	Article	Rate of Duty
39	Clothing and blankets:	
	(a) Blankets and travelling rugs	Per sq. yd. cents. 70 (or 36⅔% *ad val.*, whichever is the greater).
	(b) Cardigans, jerseys, jumpers, pullovers, shirts, singlets, slipovers and undervests	Each Sh. 1/85 (or 36⅔% *ad val.*, whichever is the greater).
	(c) Stockings and hose	Per pair, cents. 35 (or 36⅔% *ad val.*, whichever is the greater).
	(d) Garments, made-up, other, n.e.s.	Each Sh. 1/85 (or 36⅔% *ad val.*, whichever is the greater).
40	Fabrics:	
	(a) Woven, n.e.s. (including bedsheets, bedspreads, chadders, curtains, khangas, saris, scarves, shukas, tablecloths, towels and similar goods imported in a fully finished or semi-finished condition, and of which the length or breadth exceeds 24 inches), composed wholly of textile materials or of textile materials and non-textile materials, and of which the preponderant class of textile material consists of:	
	(i) Cotton, grey and unbleached	Per sq. yd. cents. 60 (or 36⅔% *ad val.*, whichever is the greater).
	(ii) Cotton, other	Per sq. yd. cents. 90 (or 36⅔% *ad val.*, whichever is the greater).
	(iii) Man-made fibres	Per sq. yd. Sh. 1 (or 36⅔% *ad val.*, whichever is the greater).
	(iv) Silk	Per sq. yd. Sh. 2/20 (or 36⅔% *ad val.*, whichever is the greater).
	(v) Other fibres	*Ad val.* 30%.
	(c) Knitted, tubular, n.e.s. (Kenya and Tanganyika only)	Per lb. Sh. 3/30 (or 36⅔% *ad val.*, whichever is the greater).
48	Carriages and wheeled vehicles:	
	(h) Other wheeled vehicles, not self-propelled	*Ad val.* 25%.
61	Motor, steam and electric road vehicles, n.e.s., including their appropriate initial equipment:	
	(a) Aircraft crash tenders, ambulances, hearses, mobile clinics, refuse disposal and street cleansing vehicles, self-propelled invalid chairs, tower wagons and travelling libraries	Free
	(b) Motor bicycles, powerdriven bicycles and motor-tricycles, including sidecars therefor	*Ad val.* 25%
	(c) Passenger-carrying motor cars, n.e.s., including motor vehicles commonly known as estate cars, station wagons, motor caravans, mini-buses and similar dual purpose or general purpose vehicles:	
	(i) Of an engine capacity less than 2,000 cubic centimetres	*Ad val.* 25%
	(ii) Of an engine capacity of 2,000 cubic centimetres or more	*Ad val.* 30%
	(iii) Parts of such vehicles imported for local assembly into complete vehicles by a vehicle manufacturer approved by the Minister for the purpose of this sub-item	*Ad val.* 15%
	(d) Load-carrying vehicles of a carrying capacity of not less than 3 tons, buses and coaches with seating for not less than 14 passengers, four-wheel drive vehicles, and chassis for any of the foregoing, in each case whether assembled or not	*Ad val.* 20%
	(e) Other, n.e.s.	*Ad val.* 25%
63	Motor vehicle and motor engine parts and accessories, not elsewhere provided for	*Ad val.* 25%

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Customs Tariff Changes

GOVERNMENT NOTICE No. 212 published in the Republic of South Africa *Government Gazette* of April 5, reproduces amendment List No. 45 to the Customs Tariff Guide. Consequential Customs Tariff changes are as follows:

Pentachlorophenol powder or crystals have been transferred from tariff item 246 (1) (d) to item 239 (6) when imported in bulk and item 335 when imported otherwise than in bulk. The duty is now 10 per cent. *ad valorem* and 20 per cent. *ad valorem* from all sources respectively instead of free of duty as previously.

Pencils, carpenter's flat lead, have been transferred from item 335 to item 297 (1) (b). The duty is now 10 per cent. *ad valorem* in the intermediate column and 15 per cent. in the maximum column instead of 20 per cent. *ad valorem* from all sources as previously.

Customs Tariff Applications

CUSTOMS TARIFF Application Lists Nos. 334 and 336 published as Government Notices 216 and 235 in the Republic of South Africa *Government Gazette* of April 5 and April 19, respectively, state that the Board of Trade and Industries have received the following applications affecting the Republic's Custom's Tariff:

For an increase in duty on:

1. Polyvinyl chloride co-polymers and preparations thereof, from free of duty to 20 per cent. *ad valorem* with a corresponding rebate of duty on certain types of polyvinyl chloride co-polymers for the industries manufacturing paint and gramophone records.
2. Ethical products containing one or more of the following enzymes, from free of duty to 20 per cent. *ad valorem*:
   (a) Hyaluronidase;
   (b) Trypsin;
   (c) Chymotrypsin; and
   (d) Desoxyribonuclease.
3. (a) Mohair stoles and scarves from 15 per cent. *ad valorem* to 30 per cent. *ad valorem* (intermediate column);
   (b) woven raised mohair piece goods, which bear any indication by selvedge, scarving, pattern, marking, spacing, labels, or in any other manner as to where they should be cut, to form separate stoles or scarves, from various rates of duty to 40 per cent. *ad valorem* (intermediate column).
4. Insulin in all its forms from the existing rates of duty to 20 per cent. *ad valorem* or 2 cents per 100 units, whichever is the higher.
5. Spindle tapes of the type ordinarily used by the spinning industry from free of duty in the minimum column and 5 per cent. *ad valorem* in the intermediate column, to 25 per cent. *ad valorem* in the minimum column, 30 per cent. *ad valorem* in the intermediate column and 45 per cent. *ad valorem* in the maximum column.

Where British trade organizations are thought to be interested in the above applications they are being informed, and it is suggested that any British firms wishing to make representations to the South African Board of Trade and Industries and belonging to a trade organization should get in touch with that body in the first instance. Firms proposing to make independent representations to the South African Authorities and desiring further information relating to the above, should address their inquiries to the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1, quoting reference (1) CRE 4617/63; (2) CRE 4618/63; (3) CRE 4619/63; (4) CRE 4620/63; (5) CRE 4639/63.

GAMBIA

Import Licensing Arrangements

GOVERNMENT Notice 57/63, published in the Gambia *Official Gazette* of February 20, 1963, gives the text of Open General Licence, 1963, which covers all goods imported from the United Kingdom with the exceptions of rice and wheat flour, which require a specific licence. This Open General Licence is deemed to have come into operation on January 1, 1963, and is a renewal of OGL/1/62 which is thereby revoked.

CEYLON

Import Restrictions on Fish and Fish Products

IMPORT CONTROL Notice No. 17/63 issued by the Controller of Imports and Exports and published in the Ceylon Government *Gazette Extraordinary* of April 18, 1963, announces that individual licences are now required for the importation of fish, fish products and fish preparations, tinned or canned.

Regarding outstanding orders the attention of importers has been drawn to Import Control Notice No. 19/62 and Import Control Notice No. 36/62. Details of Import Control Notice No. 19/62 were published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of August 3, 1962 (page 291). The Notice states that when a commodity is brought under licence all outstanding orders should be cancelled unless the Import Control Notification carries any directive to the contrary.

INDIA

Import Policy

The Indian Government has announced the new import policy for April 1963 to March 1964. Full details will be published next week.

SARAWAK

Pioneer Industries Ordinance

THE BOARD OF TRADE have received copies of the following Orders made under the Sarawak Pioneer Industries (Encouragement) Ordinance:

(1) The Pioneer Industries (Encouragement) (Kiln-dried Timber) Order, 1963, which declares that the manufacture in Sarawak of kiln-dried timber, (i.e. timber dried in a closed chamber in which the temperature and humidity of the circulating chamber can be controlled), is a pioneer industry, and such kiln-dried timber manufactured in Sarawak is a Pioneer product.

(2) The Pioneer Industries (Encouragement) (Vacuum/Pressure Impregnated Timber) Order, 1963, which declares that the manufacture of vacuum/pressure impregnated timber, (i.e. timber impregnated by means of any process approved by the Conservator of Forests), with a preservative approved by the Conservator of Forests is a pioneer industry, and such vacuum/pressure impregnated timber manufactured in Sarawak is a Pioneer product.

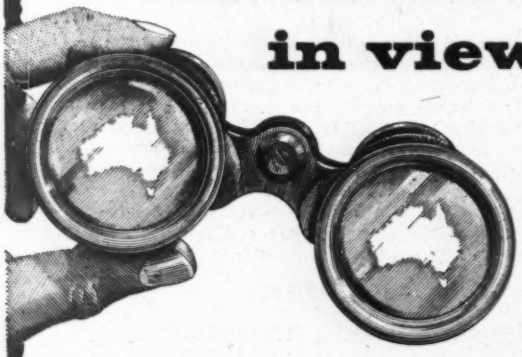
(3) The Pioneer Industries (Encouragement) (Canned and Bottled Food) Order, 1963, which declares that the manufacture of canned and bottled food, meaning sauces, soups, bean milk, fruits, jams, fruit juices, meat and fish, is a pioneer industry and canned and bottled food manufactured in Sarawak is a Pioneer product.

Further inquiries about the Pioneer Industries legislation may be made to the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1. Tel.: Trafalgar 8855, Ext. 2317), quoting reference CRE 582/2G.

Prohibition of Imports

THE BOARD OF TRADE have received a copy of the Customs (Prohibition of Imports) Order, 1963, which prohibits the importation into Sarawak of cigarettes bearing any words other than those specifying the brand of cigarette and the name of the manufacturer, except those imported for use as ship's stores or with the prior approval of the Commissioner.

With AUSTRALIA in view..



as a market you may need information on one or more of the following

* EXPORT CREDITS
* EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS
* COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE
* MARKET RESEARCH
* TRAVEL ARRANGEMENTS

Facts and figures on Trade and Commerce in Australia are available from the Manager at 55 Gracechurch Street, London, EC3.

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AUSTRALIA

Revision of Customs By-laws

THE AUSTRALIAN Department of Customs and Excise have announced changes in the By-laws shown below:

Amended By-laws

The following By-laws have been amended to apply to the goods as shown:

Good	Classification and Duty under the British Preferential Tariff	
	Tariff Item	Rate of Duty
MACHINERY AND APPLIANCES: Enlarging machines, photographic, continuous paper fed, electrically operated – as copying machines. NOTE. – Ilford Kenprinter, Models A, B, 600, Mark III and N Printers, manufactured by Ilford Limited, Essex, U.K., are covered by the foregoing decision.	449 (A) (1)	Free
VEGETABLE OILS: Edible type fixed, otherwise classifiable under Tariff Items 230 (A) (4) (c), 230 (A) (4) (d), 230 (A) (4) (e), or 230 (A) (8), for denaturation as approved by the Collector, under security	230 (A) (1) (c)	1s. 2d. per gallon
Fixed soya bean oil, otherwise classifiable under Tariff Item 230 (A) (4) (f), for denaturation as approved by the Collector, under security	230 (A) (1) (d)	1s. 8d. per gallon
Palm oil otherwise classifiable under Tariff Item 230 (A) (4) (b) for all purposes except for use as an edible oil or with or without modification for edible purposes, under security	230 (A) (1) (a)	Free

Decisions on Tariff Classifications

THE AUSTRALIAN Department of Customs and Excise have announced the following decisions on the application of the Australian Tariff:

DRUGS, CHEMICALS AND MEDICINES: Potassium: Sulphate, imported not in mixture containing more than 52% by weight of K_2O	281 (L)	Free or 10% *ad val*
PAPER AND PAPERBOARD: Heat sensitive, photo copying papers. NOTE. – Papers such as 'Thermo Fax' and 'Calocop' which are used for copying positives by a heat process are covered by this decision.	384 (A) (3)	½d. per sq. ft. or 12½% *ad val.* whichever rate returns the higher duty.

NOTE: Specific rates are shown in Australian currency: £A125 = £ Sterling 100.

Substitute Notice

THE AUSTRALIAN Customs and Excise Substitute Notice No. 1 (published in full in the *Board of Trade Journal* on January 12, 1962, page 82) is amended by Substitute Notice No. 21 as follows:

(*Continued on next page*)

Australia (*Continued*)

Substitute Notice No. 21

Substitute Notice No. 1 is amended by deleting from and inserting in the first and second columns the goods as shown below:

First Column (Substitute)	Second Column (Dutiable Goods for which Goods in First Column are Substitutes)
(a) By deleting: Palm oil, other than edible grades, for use, with or without modification, for edible purposes.	Palm oil, classifiable under Item 230 (A) (4) (c) (1).
(b) By adding: Palm oil, other than edible grades, for use, with or without modification, for edible purposes.	Palm oil, classifiable under Tariff Item 230 (A) (4) (b).

(*Continued on next page*)

British Commercial Representatives in Australia and Trinidad

MISS B. BELSON, at present serving with the Board of Trade in London, has been appointed as a Trade Commissioner at Canberra and will take up her appointment in June. She will succeed Mr. A. F. Collings who will be returning to duty with the Board of Trade in London at the end of his tour.

Mr. J. H. Walsh, recently the Trade Commissioner at Enugu, Nigeria, has been appointed as a Trade Commissioner at Port of Spain, Trinidad. He will take up his appointment in May.

Ship and Boat Builder Annual Review

The 1963 'Ship and Boat Builder Annual Review' includes special features on the construction and use of marine plywood, yard equipment, and marine gear for small craft. Copies: John Trundell & Partners Ltd., St. Richards House, Eversholt Street, London, N.W.1. Price 50s. net.

British-Built Computer for Australia

An NCR 315 computer, built by Elliott Brothers (London) Ltd., recently left Britain on the S.S. Oronsay for Australia, where it will be installed at an electronic data processing centre run by the National Cash Register Company in Melbourne. The 315 is being manufactured simultaneously by Elliotts in Britain and NCR in the United States. The Elliott factory at Borehamwood, Herts., already has orders to build 'export' machines for customers in a number of countries, including Western Germany, Italy, Denmark and Israel.

KEY TO EASTERN TRADE

THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

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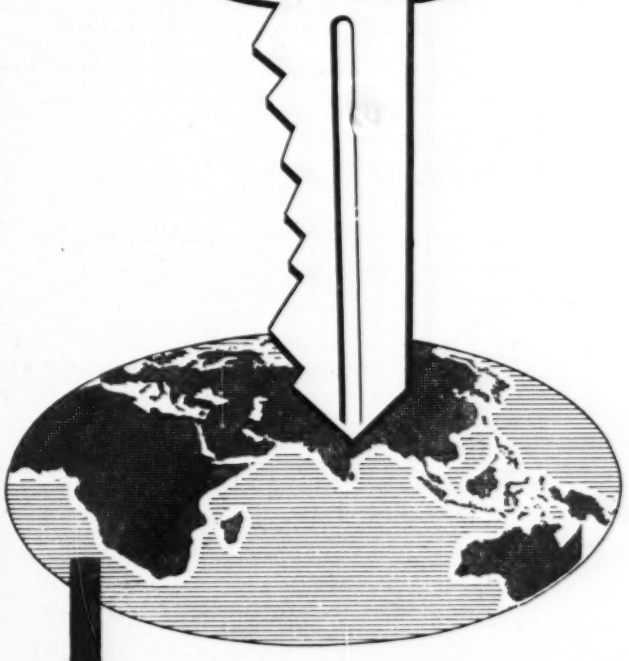
THE BRITISH BANK OF THE MIDDLE EAST



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AUSTRALIA

Details of Tariff Changes

DETAILS are given below of the changes made in the Australian Tariff by Customs Proposals which came into effect on April 11. Deletions from and additions to the Customs Tariff are shown by square brackets and italics respectively.

Tariff Item	Goods	Former Duties: British Preferential	Former Duties: Most-Favoured-Nation	Former Duties: General	New Duties: British Preferential	New Duties: Most-Favoured-Nation	New Duties: General
230	(A) Fixed vegetable oils, fluid or solid, crude, refined or purified:						
	[(1) (a) For all purposes, as prescribed by Departmental By-laws	Free	Free	Free			
	(b) For denaturation:						
	(1) As prescribed by Departmental By-laws — per gallon	Free	4d.	4d.			
	(2) Other than as prescribed by Departmental By-laws under clause (1), as prescribed by Departmental By-laws — per gallon	1s. 2d.	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.			
	(3) Soya bean as prescribed by Departmental By-laws — per gallon	1s. 8d.	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.			
	(2) Babassu; rape seed; palm kernel; tung; oiticica; crude coconut	Free	Free	Free			
	(3) Castor — per gallon	6½d.	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.			
	(4) (a) Olive — per gallon	3s. 0d.	3s. 6d.	4s. 6d.			
	(b) Peanut — per gallon	2s. 0d.	4s. 0d.	4s. 0d.			
	and, in addition, except in respect of goods which were in direct transit to Australia on or before February 2, 1962, and which have not been entered for warehousing before February 2, 1962, a temporary duty of — per gallon	1s. 3d.	1s. 3d.	1s. 3d.	See new Item 230 (A) below		
	(c) Palm:						
	(1) Edible grades	Free	Free	Free			
	and, in addition, except in respect of goods which were in direct transit to Australia on or before February 2, 1962, and had not been entered for warehousing before February 2, 1962, a temporary duty of — per gallon	1s. 3d.	1s. 3d.	1s. 3d.			
	(2) Other	Free	Free	Free			
	(5) Linseed — per gallon	4s. 6d.	4s. 6d.	4s. 6d.			
	and for each 3d. by which the f.o.b. price is less than 10s. per gallon, an additional duty of — *ad val.*	2%	2%	2%			
	(6) Japan wax; myrtle wax; vegetable tallows — per lb.	¾d.	1¼d.	1¼d.			
	(7) Safflower — per gallon	1s. 10d.	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.			
	(8) Other fixed vegetable oils:						
	(a) Edible type — per gallon	2s. 0d.	4s. 0d.	4s. 0d.			
	(b) Inedible type] — per gallon	1s. 3d.	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.			
	(1) *As prescribed by Departmental By-laws:*						
	(a) For all purposes	No change (Under former Item 230 (A) (1) (a))			Free	Free	Free
	(b) For denaturation — *per gallon*	No change (Under former Item 230 (A) (1) (b) (1))			Free	4d.	4d.
	(c) For denaturation otherwise than as prescribed under sub-paragraph (b) — *per gallon*	No change (Under former Item 230 (A) (1) (b) (2))			1s. 2d.	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
	(d) Soya bean, for denaturation — *per gallon*	No change (Under former Item 230 (A) (1) (b) (3))			1s. 8d.	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.
	(2) (a) Babassu	No change (Under former Item 230 (A) (2))			Free	Free	Free
	(b) Rape seed				Free	Free	Free
	(c) Palm kernel				Free	Free	Free
	(d) Tung				Free	Free	Free
	(e) Oiticica				Free	Free	Free
	(f) Coconut, crude (i.e. having a free fatty acid content exceeding 0·25 per cent. calculated as oleic acid)				Free	Free	Free
	(g) Palm, other than edible grades	No change (Under former Item 230 (A) (4) (c) (2))			Free	Free	Free
	(3) *Olive* — *per gallon*	3s. 0d.	3s. 6d.	4s. 6d.	3s. 6d.	4s. 0d.	4s. 6d.
	(4) *(a) Peanut* — *per gallon*	(Under former Item 230 (A) (4) (a)) 2s. 0d.	4s. 0d.	4s. 0d.	2s. 8d.	4s. 0d.	4s. 0d.
		and a temporary duty of per gallon: 1s. 3d.	1s. 3d.	1s. 3d.			
	(b) Palm, edible grades — *per gallon*	(Under former Item 230 (A) (4) (b)) Free	Free	Free	2s. 8d.	4s. 0d.	4s. 0d.
		and a temporary duty of per gallon: 1s. 3d.	1s. 3d.	1s. 3d.			
		(Under former Item 230 (A) (4) (c) (1))					
	(c) Cotton seed — *per gallon*				2s. 8d.	4s. 0d.	4s. 0d.
	(d) Maize — *per gallon*	2s. 0d.	4s. 0d.	4s. 0d.	2s. 8d.	4s. 0d.	4s. 0d.
	(e) Sunflower seed — *per gallon*	(Under former Item 230 (A) (8) (a))			2s. 8d.	4s. 0d.	4s. 0d.
	(f) Soya bean — *per gallon*				2s. 8d.	4s. 0d.	4s. 0d.
	(5) *(a) Castor* — *per gallon*	No change (Under former Item 230 (A) (3))			6½d.	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
	(b) Safflower seed — *per gallon*	No change (Under former Item 230 (A) (7))			1s. 10d.	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.
	(c) Linseed — *per gallon*	No change			4s. 6d.	4s. 6d.	4s. 6d.
	and, for each 3d. by which the f.o.b. price is less than 10s. per gallon, an additional duty of — *ad val.*	(Under former Item 230 (A) (5))			2%	2%	2%
	(6) *Japan wax; myrtle wax; vegetable tallows* — *per cwt.*	No change (Under former Item 230 (A) (6))			7s. 0d.	14s. 0d.	14s. 0d.
	(7) *Other inedible type oils* — *per gallon*	No change (Under former Item 230 (A) (8) (b))			1s. 3d.	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
	(8) *Other* — *per gallon*	2s. 0d.	4s. 0d.	4s. 0d. (Under former Item 230 (A) (8) (a))	Free	1s. 4d.	1s. 4d.

Note: Specific rates are shown in Australian currency: £A125 = £ Sterling 100.

DETAILS of Tariff changes published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of April 5 (page 800) should be amended as follows:

Tariff Item	Goods	Former Duties: British Preferential	Former Duties: Most-Favoured-Nation	Former Duties: General	New Duties: British Preferential	New Duties: Most-Favoured-Nation	New Duties: General
463	Textile goods, viz.: of flax or of ramie or of flax and ramie or having a textile fibre content in chief part by weight of flax or ramie or of flax and ramie, not covered by Item 117, 118, 120 (C), 331, 472, 475, 476, 477, 478, 480, 481 or 482:						
	(B) Yarns:						
	(2) [Sewing yarns or threads, of flax fibres or of ramie fibres or of flax and ramie fibres, with or without true hemp or manila hemp fibres] *Multi-ply flax sewing yarns, glazed or polished:*						
	(a) Put up for retail sale:						
	(1) In skeins — *ad val.*	20%	37½% Primage duty	37½%	Various (Under Item 463 (B) (2) (a) (1) and new Items 463 (B) (5) (a) (1), (B) (5) (a) (2) and (B) (5) (a) (3))		
	ad val.	Exempt	5%	10%			

(*Continued on next page*)

Australia (*Continued*)

Tariff Item	Goods	Former Duties			New Duties		
		British Preferential	Most-Favoured-Nation	General	British Preferential	Most-Favoured-Nation	General
	(2) Other . . . . . *ad val.*	Free	7½%	7½%	Various (Under Item 463 (B) (2) (a) (2) and new Items 463 (B) (5) (a) (1), (B) (5) (a) (2) and (B) (5) (a) (3))		
	(5) *Multi-ply yarns, not covered by paragraph* (2) *or* (3):						
	(*a*) *Sewing yarns:*						
	(1) *Having a running length not exceeding* 2,400 *yards per lb.; sewing yarns a ply of which is No.* 24 *lea or coarser* . . . . . *ad val.*	20%	37½% Primage duty	37½%	20%	42½%	47½%
	ad val.	Exempt	5%	10% (Under former Items 463 (B) (2) (a) (1) and (B) (2) (b) (1))			
	ad val.	Free	7½%	7½% (Under former Item 463 (B) (2) (a) (2))			
	(2) *Having a running length exceeding* 2,400 *yards per lb. and not exceeding* 2,500 *yards per lb; sewing yarns a ply of which is finer than No.* 24 *lea and not finer than No.* 25 *lea* . . . . . *ad val.*	20%	37½% Primage duty	37½%	20%	37½%	47½%
	ad val.	Exempt	5%	10% (Under former Item 463 (B) (2) (a) (1))			
	ad val.	Free	7½%	7½% (Under former Item 463 (B) (2) (a) (2) and (B) (2) (b) (2))			
	(3) *Other* . . . . . *ad val.*	No change (Under former Items 463 (B) (2) (a) (2) and (B) (2) (b) (2))			Free	7½%	7½%
	ad val.	20%	37½% Primage duty	37½%			
	ad val.	Exempt	5%	10% (Under former Item 463 (B) (2) (a) (1))			
467	Textile goods, viz.: of true hemp [or of manila hemp or of true hemp and manila hemp] or having a textile fibre content in chief part by weight of true hemp [or manila hemp or of true hemp and manila hemp] not covered by Item 117, 118, 120 (C), 331, 472, 475, 476, 477, 478, 480, 481 or 482:						
	(B) Yarns:						
	(2) [Sewing yarns or threads of true hemp or manila hemp fibre with or without flax fibres] *Multi-ply sewing yarns, glazed or polished:*						
	(a) Put up for retail sale:						
	(1) In skeins . . . . . *ad val.*	20%	37½% Primage duty	37½%	Various (Under Items 467 (B) (2) (a) (1), 468 (B) (3), and new Items 467 (B) (5) (a) (1), (B) (5) (a) (2) and (B) (5) (a) (3))		
	ad val.	Exempt	5%	10%			
	(2) Other . . . . . *ad val.*	Free	7½%	7½%	Various (Under Items 467 (B) (2) (a) (2), 468 (B) (3) and new Items 467 (B) (5) (a) (1), (B) (5) (a) (2) and (B) (5) (a) (3))		
	(b) Other:						
	(1) Having a running length not exceeding 2,400 yards per lb. or having any single ply up to and including No. 24 lea . . . . . *ad val.*	20%	37½% Primage duty	37½%	Various (Under Item 467 (B) (2) (b) (1), 468 (B) (3) and new Item 467 (b) (5) (a) (1))		
	ad val.	Exempt	5%	10%			
	(2) Other . . . . . *ad val.*	Free	7½%	7½%	No change (Under Items 467 (B) (2) (b) (2), 468 (B) (3) and new Item 467 (B) (5) (a) (3))		
	ad val.				20% (Under new Item 467 (B) (5) (a) (2))	37½%	47½%
	[(3) Other:						
	(a) Singles:						
	(1) Of true hemp or of manila hemp, with or without flax fibres, in lea not finer than No. 24 . . . . . *ad val.*	12½%	27½%	27½%	12½% (Under new Item 467 (B) (4) (a))	27½%	37½%
	ad val.				Free (Under Item 468 (B) (3))	7½%	7½%
	(2) Other . . . . . *ad val.*	Free	7½%	7½%	No change (Under new Item 467 (B) (4) (b) and 468 (B) (3))		
	ad val.				12½% (Under new Item 467 (B) (4) (a))	27½%	37½%
	(b) Other] . . . . . *ad val.*	17½%	45% Primage duty	50%	Various (Under new Items 467 (B) (3), (B) (5) (b) (1), (B) (5) (b) (2) and Item 468 (B) (3))		
	ad val.	Exempt	5%	10%			
	(5) *Multi-ply yarns, not glazed or polished:*						
	(*a*) *Sewing yarns:*						
	(1) *Having a running length not exceeding* 2,400 *yards per lb.; sewing yarns a ply of which is No.* 24 *lea or coarser* . . . . . *ad val.*	20%	37½% Primage duty	37½%	20%	42½%	47½%
	ad val.	Exempt	5%	10% (Under former Items 467 (B) (2) (a) (1) and (B) (2) (b) (1))			
	ad val.	Free	7½%	7½% (Under former Item 467 (B) (2) (a) (2))			
	(2) *Having a running length exceeding* 2,400 *yards per lb. and not exceeding* 2,500 *yards per lb.; sewing yarns a ply of which is finer than No.* 24 *lea and not finer than No.* 25 *lea* . . . . . *ad val.*	Free	7½%	7½% (Under former Items 467 (B) (2) (a) (2) and (B) (2) (b) (2))	20%	37½%	47½%
	ad val.	20%	37½% Primage duty	37½%			
	ad val.	Exempt	5%	10% (Under former Item 467 (B) (2) (a) (1))			
	(3) *Other* . . . . . *ad val.*	No change (Under former Item 467 (B) (2) (a) (2) and (B) (2) (b) (2))			Free	7½%	7½%
	ad val.	20%	37½% Primage duty	37½%			
	ad val.	Exempt	5%	10% (Under former Item 467 (B) (2) (a) (1))			

Note: Specific rates are shown in Australian currency: £A125 = £ Sterling 100.

NEW ZEALAND

Import Licensing Schedule for 1962-63

THE NEW ZEALAND Customs Department have issued the following particulars of decisions relating to the Import Licensing Schedule for the 1962/63 period (see *Board of Trade Journal* of March 23, 1962, pages 623-631, March 30, pages 699-707, April 6, 1962, pages 767-776, and amendments published subsequently):

ITEM CODE 66.27 – SHEET GLASS, 16/32 oz., 7/32 in., ¼ in.:

Consideration will be given to applications from normal and regular importers for additional licences to import sheet glass, etc. item code 66.27 during the 1962/63 licensing period. Applications are to be supported by evidence of licence usage and stocks held.

ITEM CODE EX 67.13 – REINFORCING ROUNDS, PLAIN OR DEFORMED ETC.:

Licences issued for reinforcing rounds under item code 67-13 (see *Board of Trade Journal*, April 12, 1963, page 861) are to be made available for importation up to July 31, 1963.

URUGUAY

New Import Regulations

THE *Board of Trade Journal* of April 26 (page 979) gave advance details of a decree of April 14 modifying the Uruguayan import system. The list of goods which are free from surcharges and deposits under the new system is as follows:

1. Imports of the articles, merchandise, products and goods listed below, whatever their origin, are exempt from the general minimum surcharge of 20 per cent. provided that:

(a) the properties of goods classified as medicinal, of medicinal quality, or for medicinal use are proved by the certificate of the National Customs Office and checks required by the Bank of the Republic;

(b) proof of nature and use of products for pest control in agriculture and livestock including raw materials for the manufacture of such products is provided by the certificates of the Ministry of Livestock and Agriculture and such checks as the Bank of the Republic requires.

Processed yerba maté
Pedigree poultry for breeding
Pedigree cattle for breeding
Pedigree Angora rabbits
Chinchillas for breeding
Species for zoos
Pedigree nutria for breeding
Pedigree sheep for breeding
Pedigree pigs for breeding
Mink for breeding
Wooden sleepers for railroads
Cast iron terminal boxes of over 1,200 mm diameter
Parts and accessories for radar equipment
Motion picture projectors for films of 35 mm or over
Radar equipment
Motion picture films
X-ray film
Non-perforated film for microfilm work
X-ray plates
Radio broadcasting stations
Television transmitting stations
Spares, valves and accessories for radiotelegraph and radio communication sets and equipment used by communication and news service companies
Parts, valves and accessories for radio broadcasting stations
Coke for foundries
Coal
Diesel oil
Fuel oil
Gas oil
Kerosene
Petrol
Crude oil
Medicinal oils
Medicinal acids
Vegetable tar for medicinal use
Colouring anilines and pigments for medicinal use
Antibiotics, as pharmaceutical specialities or as products in bulk for the preparation of same
B.P. or medicinal bicarbonate of soda
Empty gelatine capsules
Alimentary additives for animal feeding ration based on antibiotics and/or vitamins
Corticotrophin (A.C.T.H.)
Cortisone, hydrocortisone and their by-products in the form of pharmaceutical specialities or as products in bulk for the preparation of same
Injectable medicinal dextrose, in crystals or crystalline or granular powder
Alkaloids drugs subject to control by the Ministry of Public Health
Sulphanilamide drugs
Prepared sulphanilamide drugs
Chemical elements and radio-active isotopes and their components
Medicinal plaster
Adhesive tape
Medicinal extracts
Insulin as a pharmaceutical speciality or as a product in bulk for the preparation of same
Seaweed ('Laminaria')
Raw materials for the manufacture of pharmaceutical and/or medicinal preparations
Dehydrated culture media and reagents for use in microbiological clinical analysis
Reactive paper used in chemical analysis
Antiseptic pastes for identification or tattoo purposes
Penicillin and preparations and/or mixtures of same
Normal human plasma
Chemical products for anæsthesia
Pure chemical products for analyses containing pure analytic reagents including those products listed elsewhere without specifying grade of purity
Fresh or frozen semen
Veterinary vaccines and products
Assembled cables and accessories for same
Telephonic material
Telegraphic material
Material for electric power transmission lines (overhead), except accessories for electrical installations
Special twines for agricultural uses
Sisal twine for harvesters
Incubators, hatcheries and brooding machines
Goods specifically for use as marine navigation: lighthouses, radio beacons, buoys and light buoys and their parts and accessories
Automatic pistols and parts for dosing phenothiazine
Self-sealing seals except those of lead
Parts for incubators, hatcheries and brooders
Compressed gas containers
Ball point pens, parts and accessories
Fountain pens, parts and accessories
Books and magazines
Didactic material
Locomotive, wagon and railway motor coach parts and accessories
Inner tubes for cranes and motorized graders of the following sizes: 9 by 32, 95/9 by 32, 10 by 18, 10 by 24, 10 by 34, 12 by 20, 13 by 38, 14 by 24, 14 by 32, 14 by 20, 14 by 32, 14.9 by 28, 15 by 290, 15.5 by 38, 16 by 24, 16 by 21, 18 by 26, 18 by 25, 21 by 25, 21 by 25, 325 by 18, 600 by 6, 600 by 9, 600/690-9, 650-36, 700-12, 700 by 20, 750-15, 750 by 20, 800 by 4, 890 by 15, 900-16.
Tyres for road construction machinery, size: 2.100 by 24
Tyres for cranes and motorized graders of the following sizes: 9 by 32, 95/9 by 32, 10 by 18, 10 by 24, 10 by 34, 12 by 20, 13 by 38, 14 by 24, 14 by 32, 14 by 20, 14 by 32, 14.9 by 28, 15 by 290, 15.5 by 38, 16 by 24, 16 by 21, 18 by 26, 18 by 25, 21 by 25, 21 by 25, 325 by 18, 600 by 6, 600 by 9, 600/690-9, 650-36, 700-12, 700 by 20, 750-15, 750 by 20, 800 by 4, 890 by 15, 900-16.
Solid tyres for trailers of the following sizes: 8½ by 4 by 4, 9 by 5 by 5, 10 by 3 by 6½, 10 by 5 by 6½, 10 by 6 by 6½, 10 by 7 by 6½, 10½ by 5 by 6½, 10½ by 6 by 6½, 10½ by 7 by 6½, 12 by 3½ by 8, 12 by 4 by 3, 12 by 4½ by 8, 14 by 4 by 10, 14 by 3 by 10, 15 by 3 by 11¼, 15 by 3½ by 11¼, 15 by 5 by 11¼, 15 by 6 by 11¼, 15 by 7 by 11¼, 15 by 8 by 11¼, 15 by 9 by 11¼, 16 by 3½ by 12, 16 by 3½ by 121/8, 16 by 4 by 121/8, 16 by 4½ by 12, 17 by 5 by 121/8, 17 by 6 by 121/8, 17 by 7 by 121/8, 18 by 5 by 14, 20 by 3½ by 16, 20 by 4 by 16, 20 by 5 by 16, 20 by 6 by 16, 20 by 7 by 16, 20 by 8 by 16, 20 by 9 by 16, 21 by 5 by 15, 22 by 3½ by 173/4, 22 by 4½ by 173/4, 22 by 6 by 173/4, 22 by 7 by 173/4, 22 by 8 by 173/4, 22 by 10 by 16, 22 by 10 by 173/4, 22 by 12 by 16, 24 by 3½ by 20, 24 by 4 by 20, 27½ by 3½ by 23½, 273/4 by 4½ by 23½, 28 by 7 by 3½, 10 by 4 by 6½, 15 by 4 by 11¼.

Uruguay (*Continued*)

Low pressure (balloon) trailers of the following sizes:

¼, 1/8, 10½ by 5 by 5, 10½ by 6 by 5, 13 by 3½ by 8, 13 by 4½ by 6, 14 by 4½ by 8, 143/4 by 4 by 10, 15½ by 5 by 10, 15½ by 6 by 10, 16½ by 4 by 11½, 16½ by 8 by 11, 16½ by 6 by 11½, 16½ by 7 by 11¼, 17 by 4½ by 121/8, 173/4 by 5 by 12, 173/4 by 6 by 121/8, 18 by 7 by 121/8, 18 by 8 by 121/8, 21 by 5 by 15, 21 by 6 by 15, 21 by 7 by 15, 21 by 8 by 15, 22 by 4½ by 16, 22 by 6 by 16, 22 by 7 by 16, 22 by 8 by 16, 22 by 9 by 16, 22 by 12 by 16, 233/4 by 8 by 173/4.

Locomotives, wagons and railway motor coaches
Basic oils for preparation of insecticides
Adherents for inoculants for legumes
Herb oils
Hessian
Lead arsenate
Raw sugar for refining in the country
Bulk sulphur stone
Cardboard for matrices applicable to the printing industry
Additives for the manufacture of agricultural and veterinary pesticides registered in the Department of Agriculture and/or Livestock
Rennet
'Quebracho' extract (Tanolin)
Phosphorites, rock phosphates and unground slag for local processing
Insecticides (for weevils)
Inoculants for legumes
Raw materials for the manufacture of products for combatting agriculture and livestock pests, registered in the Ministry of Livestock and Agriculture
Nicotine above 94 per cent.
Newsprint for newspapers
Propelling pencils, parts and accessories
Paper for Government bonds
Silver in bars or ingots
Platinum and palladium in bars or in ingots
Tanning products
Products for combatting agricultural and livestock pests controlled by the Ministry of Livestock and Agriculture
Products or mixtures for the manufacture of fertilizers or used directly as such
Printing inks (for newspapers)
Yerba maté (semi-processed)
Jute
Minted coins
Minted gold
Gold ingots and bars
Paper currency
Hinges, screws and pins for eye-glasses
Unground and semi-ground lens for eye-glasses
Invalid chairs
Scions for grafting carnations
Vine, fruit, rose and plantation tree slips, shoots and buds
Strawberry plants free from virus
Grafted ornamented coniferous plants and ornamental plants (except roses), one-year growth with uncovered roots, and not higher than 0.40 cms. above the neck
Natural growth of wild plants (ungrafted) of one year-growth for the grafting of fruit trees and rose plants, not higher than 0.40 cms. above the neck
Cotton seed
Rice seed
Flower seed and bulbs
Hemp seed
Malt barley seed
Vegetable seeds, including garlic bulbs for planting
Hop seed
Seed potatoes
Sugar beet seed
Wheat for seeding
Alfalfa seed for forage
Birdseed for forage
Oat seed for forage
Barley seed for forage
Small barley seed for forage
Rye barley seed for forage
Sorghum seed for forage
'Feverolle' seed for forage
Grain or leguminous seed for forage
Seed corn for forage
Grass seed for forage
'Toninambur' seed for forage
Sunflower oil seed
Linseed oil
Peanut oil seed
Soya oil seed
Spurge oil (Tartago) seed
Grafted seed of fruit, coniferous, forest and ornamental trees
Aircraft
Inner tubes for tractors of the following sizes:

9 by 32, 95/9 by 32, 10 by 18, 10 by 24, 10 by 34, 12 by 20, 13 by 38, 14 by 24, 14 by 32, 14 by 20, 14 by 32, 14.9 by 28, 15 by 290, 15.5 by 38, 16 by 24, 16 by 21, 18 by 26, 18 by 25, 21 by 25, 325 by 18, 600 by 6, 600 by 9, 600/690-9, 650-36, 700-12, 700 by 20, 750-15, 750 by 20, 800 by 4, 890 by 15, 900-16.

Tyres for tractors of the following sizes:

9 by 32, 95/9 by 32, 10 by 18, 10 by 24, 10 by 34, 12 by 20, 13 by 38, 14 by 24, 14 by 32, 14 by 20, 14 by 32, 14.9 by 28, 14.9 by 38, 15 by 290, 15.5 by 38, 16 by 20, 16 by 21, 18 by 26, 18 by 25, 21 by 25, 325 by 18, 600 by 6, 600 by 9, 600/690-9, 650-36, 700-12, 700-20, 750-15, 750 by 20, 800 by 4, 890 by 15, 900-16.

Fishing, coaster, ocean-going, passenger and cargo ship
Aviation material
Spare parts for aircraft

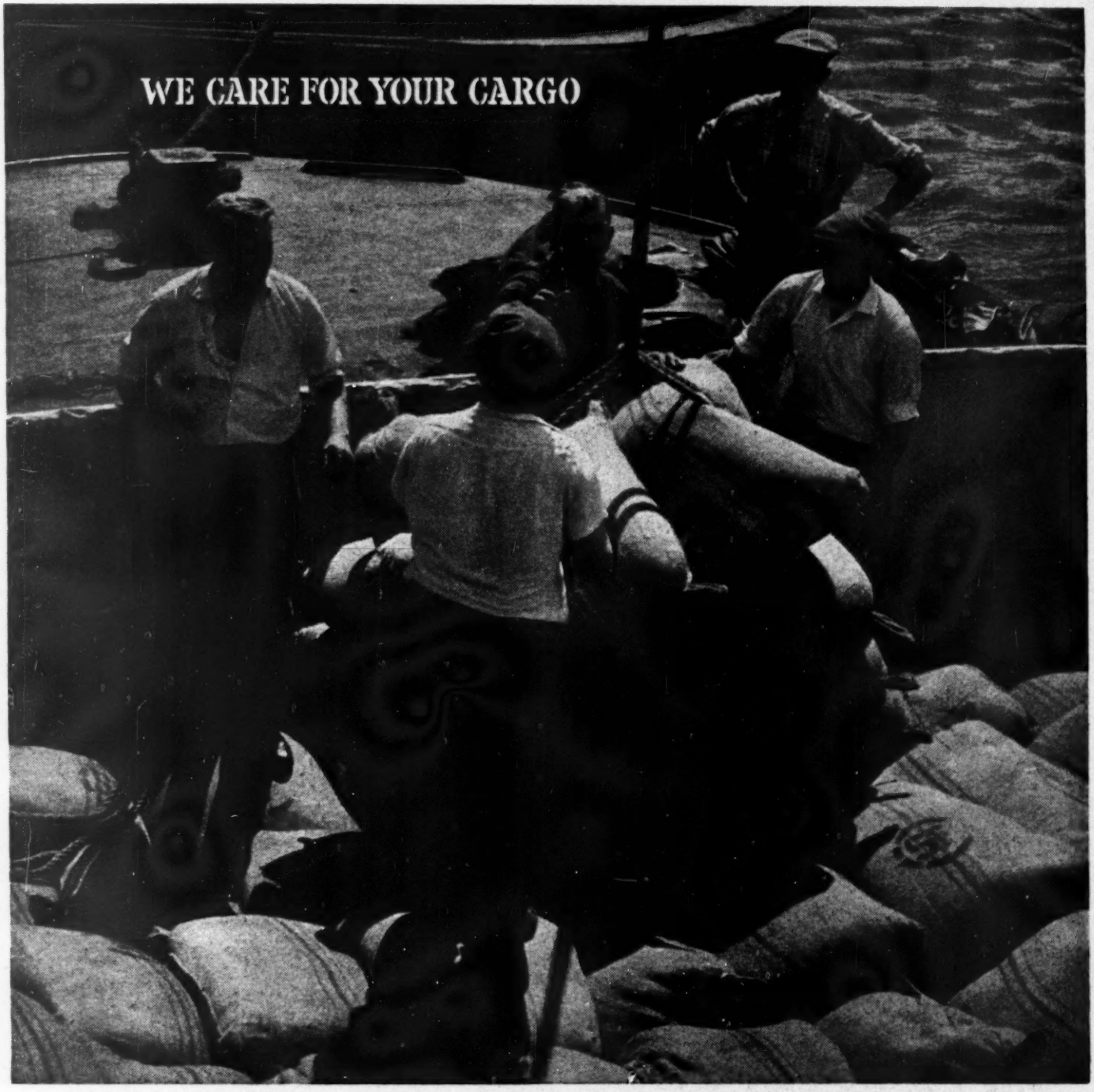
2. The Bank of the Republic will exempt from the general minimum surcharge those imports of articles, merchandise, products and goods listed below, whatever their origin, provided that such imports are for the use of the Ministry of Public Health, the Hospital de Clinicas, the Military Board of Health and certain other specified institutions:

Hypodermic needles and syringes
Scientific and laboratory apparatus
Medical and dental clinic apparatus
Medical apparatus and utensils
Optical apparatus and instruments
X-ray apparatus
Articles for surgery other than dental
Medical and surgical rubber articles
Scientific laboratory and precision scales
Paper filters, plain or folded
Files for glass ampoules
Parts and accessories for scientific and laboratory apparatus
Parts and accessories for medical and dental clinics
Parts and accessories for medical apparatus and utensils
Parts and accessories for optical apparatus and instruments
Parts and accessories for X-ray apparatus
Parts and accessories for scientific laboratory and precision scales
Adhesive tape for human use
Clinical thermometers
Laboratory utensils

3. Imports of all fertilizers and raw materials used in their preparation are exempted from surcharges and prior deposits provided that proof of the nature and purpose of the goods is submitted in appropriate certificates issued by the Directorate of Agronomy of the Ministry of Livestock and Agriculture. The Bank of the Republic may carry out or obtain such other check and evidence as it may deem expedient.

4. The general minimum surcharge will be applicable to merchandize articles, products and goods which are taxed with surcharges greater than 20 per cent., even where those surcharges have been waived, with the exception of imports of pharmaceutical specialities and patent medicines, sera and vaccines for human use, imports by public bodies, and imports of industrial machinery and of plant, whether complete or incomplete, for which the certificate referred to in the following paragraph has been obtained.

5. The Bank of the Republic will not apply the general minimum surcharge to imports of agricultural or road-building tractors, industrial machinery, agricultural machinery or road-building machinery, provided that the Ministry of Finance, with the prior approval of the Advisory Committee, establishes that such imports are covered by such development plans as may be projected, or where such imports are considered to be in the national interest. For this purpose the Minister of Finance shall issue a certificate to be presented by the importer when registering the corresponding import declaration or when submitting his Customs clearance application where the latter applies to applications registered before the date on which this Decree comes into force.



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JAMAICA

Import Licensing Arrangements

THE LIST of exceptions to the Jamaica Open General Licence (see *Board of Trade Journal* April 28, 1961, page 1044) is further amended by adding:

Item 74. Steel dump bodies for trucks.
Item 75. Tanks and ready-made components of all descriptions.
Item 76. Collapsible steel gates

Inquiries about the above notice should be addressed to the Tariff Section, Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Exts. 471/2/3).

UNITED STATES

Hearing on New Tariff Provisions

THE UNITED STATES Tariff Commission have issued a further draft report (the Sixth Supplemental Report, in proposed form) of changes in certain provisions of the new tariff schedules. These are additional to the list of proposed changes about which a notice appeared in the *Board of Trade Journals* on March 1 and 8, and the products concerned in the Sixth Supplemental Report will be listed in next week's *Board of Trade Journal*.

A public hearing is being held at the Tariff Commission Building in Washington on May 13, and requests to appear must be filed in writing with the Secretary of the Commission by May 8. Interested parties may, however, submit written statements about the proposed amendments. Such statements, of which 19 copies are required, must be submitted not later than May 17, 1963, and sent to the Secretary, United States Tariff Commission, Washington 25, D.C.

A copy of the proposed Sixth Supplemental Report may be seen at Export Services Branch (Tariff Section), Board of Trade, Room E.47, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. Inquiries about this notice may, however, be addressed to Commercial Relations and Exports Department (United States Branch), Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Trafalgar 8855, Ext. 2856).

Imports of Distilled Spirits, Wines and Beer

A NOTICE was published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on February 15, 1963 (page 441) concerning a number of revisions which the United States Internal Revenue Service proposed to make to the regulations affecting imported distilled spirits, wines and beer. Comments were invited but, none having been received in the period allowed, the regulations are to be revised in the form proposed and will be brought into force on June 1, 1963.

CANADA

Food and Drugs Act and Regulations

THE CANADIAN Government has introduced new regulations under the Food and Drugs Act concerning the conditions under which drugs are manufactured for sale in Canada. The following is the full text:

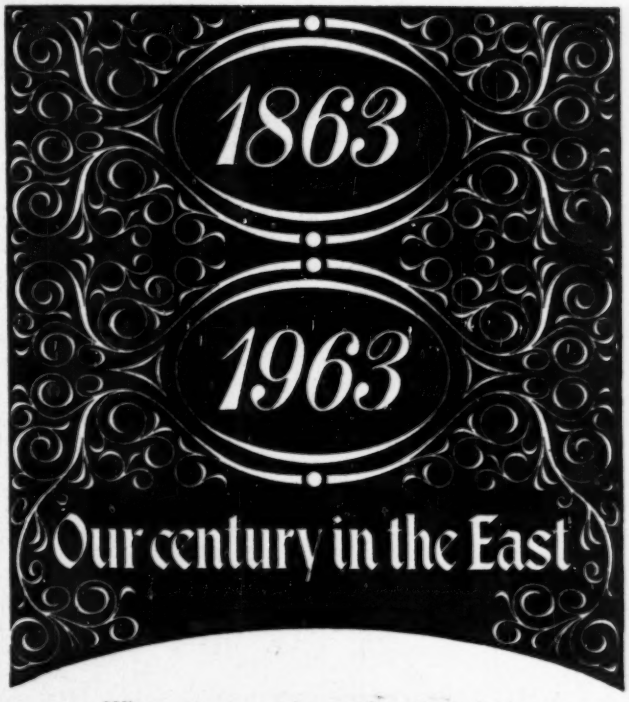
Manufacturing Facilities and Controls

C.01.051. No manufacturer shall sell a drug in dosage form unless the drug has been prepared, manufactured, preserved, packaged, processed, stored, labelled and tested under suitable conditions, as provided in section C.01.052.

C.01.052. For the purpose of section C.01.051, suitable conditions in respect of a drug require

(a) that the construction, fittings and furnishings of the area in a building where the drug is processed and packaged shall be of such material and finish as
  (i) will permit the ready and efficient cleaning of all surfaces,
  (ii) will prevent the introduction of extraneous materials into drugs during their processing and testing, and
  (iii) will prevent the migration of dust,
  in accordance with good pharmaceutical practices;
(b) that the premises used for the processing, testing, finishing, distribution and storage of the drug and all auxiliary facilities shall be maintained in a clean, sanitary and orderly condition free from vermin, infestation, accumulated waste or debris;

(*Continued on next page*)



When we opened our first branch in Calcutta in 1863, India was at the beginning of an industrial revolution. The foundations had been laid of the great tea, cotton and jute industries which were setting out on the roads that were to take them to their present important position in world trade. And at every stage *we were there*—to advise, to assist, to provide banking services. As a result, we have grown, too. In this Centenary Year our organisation comprises 167 branches in India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Aden, Somalia, East Africa and the Rhodesias. The reason for our growth? You will find it in the unrivalled quality of our service.

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Canada (*Continued*)

(c) in the event parenteral drugs are processed, that all fillings and aseptic processes shall be carried out in a separate and enclosed area designed for the processing and filling of such drugs and operated in a manner that will prevent contamination of the drug compounded and filled;
(d) that qualified personnel shall be used as supervisors in the formulation, processing, testing, packaging and labelling of the drug, who shall have such technical training as is deemed necessary by the Director, having reasonable regard for performance of the duties and the responsibilities involved;
(e) that qualified personnel shall be responsible for the maintenance of machinery, equipment and sanitation;
(f) that each lot or batch of raw or bulk material used in the processing of the drug in dosage form shall be tested to ensure identity and purity of such raw or bulk materials;
(g) that each lot or batch of drug in dosage form shall be tested to ensure identity, potency and purity for its recommended use;
(h) that quality controls shall be used that are adequate having regard to the nature of the drug;
(i) that a system of control shall be used permitting a complete and rapid recall of any lot or batch of the drug from the market; and
(j) that records shall be maintained relating to the drug in a form, manner and content satisfactory to the Director showing:
(i) the tests of each lot or batch of raw or bulk materials used in the processing of the drugs,
(ii) the tests of each lot or batch of drugs in the dosage form,
(iii) the quality controls,
(iv) all information received pertaining to the quality or hazards of any drug,
(v) the results of tests to determine the stability of drugs, and
(vi) the measures taken to ensure the recall of lots or batches of drugs from the market.

C.01.053. The records required to be maintained by paragraph (j) of section C.01.052 in respect of a drug shall be kept
(a) until the expiration of five years from the date of the testing of the drug; or
(b) until the expiration date of the drug,
whichever first occurs, and certified copies of any of the records shall be sent to the Director on his request.

C.01.054. A sufficient sample of each lot of the finished drug in dosage form shall be kept by the manufacturer under suitable conditions of storage
(a) until the expiration of five years from the date of the testing of the drug, or
(b) until the expiration date of the drug,
whichever first occurs, and an adequate portion thereof for analyses and examination shall be submitted to the Director on his request.

C.01.055. In the case of a drug sought to be imported into Canada, the Director may require
(a) information and evidence satisfactory to him that the conditions of manufacture described in section C.01.052 have been met in respect to such drug, and
(b) before such drug is released for sale, the testing in Canada of the drug by an acceptable method in the form in which it is sought to be imported,
and if, in the opinion of the Director, such drug or any lot or batch thereof does not conform to the requirements of these Regulations, the drug or lot or batch thereof shall not be admitted into Canada for use as a drug.

Use of Liquid Eggs in Food Products

THE CANADIAN Department of National Health and Welfare have issued Trade Information Letter No. 217 concerning changes in the regulations regarding the use of liquid eggs in food products.

Copies of the letter can be inspected at the Export Services Branch (Tariff Section), Board of Trade, Lacon House, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.1.

IRISH REPUBLIC

Imports of Raw Onions

THE MINISTER for Agriculture in the Irish Republic has announced that under the Onions (Regulation of Import) Order, 1948, the importation of raw onions (whether fresh or dried) is prohibited except under licence, as from May 16, until further notice.

FRANCE

Imports of Goods from Britain under Negotiated Quotas

THE FRENCH *Journal Officiel* of April 28, 1963, announced the opening of the undermentioned quotas for the import of British goods in anticipation of the forthcoming agreement for 1963. The quotas have been opened for half of the annual value (based on the 1962 rates – see *Board of Trade Journal* of March 16, 1962), with the exception of the quota for smoked cod fillets which is open for the full annual value.

Quota No.	Description	Tariff Nos.
1	Fish, fresh or frozen	Ex 03-01.
2	Smoked fillets of cod	03-02 B II a ex 2.
3	Stilton cheese and other British speciality cheeses	Ex 04-04.
4	Hot house and green house plants	06-02 C II b.
5	Cut flowers	Ex 06-03.
6	Cereal breakfast foods	19-05.
6 bis	Potato flakes	Ex 11-05, Ex B.
7	Products of the food industry	Ex 15-07, ex 16-04, 17-02 F, 19-03, 20-01, ex 20-02, 20-03, ex 20-06, ex 21-07.
9	Confectionery	17-04 A, C I, II, 18-06.
10	Chewing gum	17-04 B.
11	Biscuits, rusks and dietary breads	19-07 B, 19-08 ex A.
12	Cake and similar products	19-08 ex B II.
13	Christmas pudding	19-08 ex B II.
14	Mincemeat and lemon curd	20-03, ex 20-04, ex 20-05, ex 20-06.
15	Jams and marmalades	Ex 20-05.
15 bis	Bitter orange marmalade	Ex 20-05.
16	Fruit juices	20-07 A, ex B.
17	Fruit and other essences	Ex 21-01, ex 21-02, ex 21-07.
18	Rum	22-09 C ex I.
19	Animal feeding stuffs with a base of whale protein and pet foods	23-07 ex B.
21	Oil additives	38-14 B I.
37	Radio components, including valves and tubes	85-15 C II a, 85-21 b, 85-21 E I.
42	Light aircraft	Ex 88-02.
43	Light mechanically propelled boats and replacement parts.	89-01 B I b 1.
53	Miscellaneous	Various.

(*Continued on next page*)

Exporting to the United States

The 1963 editions of the 'American Register of Exporters and Importers' and the 'Directory of American Importers and Exporters' are now available from Publishing & Distributing Co. Ltd., Mitre House, 177 Regent Street, London, W.1. Price £5 15s. 6d. and £2 respectively.

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France (*Continued*)

I. – Quotas for which import licence applications may only be made by the following Associations or similar Organizations.

Quota No.	Organization
3	La Societe Interprofessionnelle du lait et de ses derives 'Interlait,' 7, rue Scribe, Paris 9, will issue to importers, as and when required, allocation certificates which will permit the clearance of goods under the global licence, in the name of each interested party.
4	Groupement National Interprofessionel des semences, graines at plants.

II. – Quotas for which import licence application will be examined simultaneously:

Applications for licences for goods falling within Quota No. 19, accompanied by a *pro-forma* invoice, must reach La Direction des Relations Economiques Exterieures, Service des Autorisations Commerciales (importations), 8, rue de la Tour-des-Dames, Paris 9, not later than 11.30 a.m. on May 20, when they will be examined simultaneously by the competent Services Techniques.

III. – Quotas for which import licence applications will be examined as and when received:

Applications for licences for goods falling within Quotas Nos. 5, 6 bis, 7, 12, 21, 37, 42, 43 and 53, accompanied by a *pro-forma* invoice, may be submitted to La Direction des Relations Economiques Exterieures from May 13, 1963 onwards, when they will be examined as and when received.

IV. – Quotas to be administered in Britain:

Import licence applications in respect of goods falling within the uncermentioned quotas may be submitted to La Direction des Relations Economiques Exterieures from May 13, 1963, onwards, when they will be examined as and when received.

Applications must bear in block letters the marks IMPORTS FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM, QUOTA No. ....., and be accompanied by a *pro-forma* invoice or quota certificate endorsed by the appropriate British Authority. The names of these authorities are given below:

Quota No.	Authorizing Authority
6	Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, Association of Cereal Food Manufacturers Ltd., and the Scottish Oatmeal Miller's Association.
9	Board of Trade.
10	Board of Trade.
11	The Cake and Biscuit Alliance Ltd.
13	Food Manufacturers' Federation.
14	Food Manufacturers' Federation.
15	Food Manufacturers' Federation.
15 bis	Food Manufacturers' Federation.
16	Food Manufacturers' Association.
17	Essence Export Group.
18	Rum Importers' Association of Great Britain.

The French text of the notice may be seen at the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E.38, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4.

EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

Further Translation of EEC Regulations

THE FOLLOWING further translation of an European Economic Community Regulation is now available from H.M. Stationery Office, Kingsway, London, W.C.2. and branches.

Regulation No. 7/63 extending the Commission's Regulation No. 150 creating an exception to the common standards of quality for citrus fruits. Price 5d.

World Sugar Economy

'The World Sugar Economy Structure and Policies,' published in two volumes, provides data about every sugar industry in the world, the currents of trade, the organization of markets, the trends of consumption and describes government sugar policies and the regulation of sugar prices. Copies: International Sugar Council, Haymarket House, 28 Haymarket, London, S.W.1. Price Vol. I (National Aspects) 63s., Vol. II (World) 42s. Both volumes together £5.

THE NETHERLANDS

Import Duty Tariff Quotas

A NETHERLANDS Ministerial Order No. D3/3030 of April 19, 1963 ('*Nederlandse Staatscourant*' No. 76 of April 19), contains an addition (reproduced below) to the list of goods to be admitted free of import duty up to an annual quota specified against each item when imported from **non-EEC** countries. Goods imported under the terms of this Order may **not** be re-exported from The Netherlands before they have undergone some form of further manufacture or treatment. (Cleaning, sifting, washing, dyeing, bottling, packing in bags, affixing labels, etc., will not be regarded as having been further manufactured or treated.)

Tariff No.	Description of Goods	Annual Quota (Quantity Metric tons)	
		Old (Prior to January 1, 1963)	New (From January 1, 1963)
79.01 A	Unwrought zinc	9,000	4,250*

*Quota for the first half of 1963.

A previous notice on the Netherlands Import Duty Tariff quotas was published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of March 29, 1963, page 735.

SWITZERLAND

Deletions from List of Revenue Duties

THE SWISS Federal Council has announced that the following items have been removed from the list of goods the duties on which have been declared to be revenue duties (and therefore not subject to the normal reductions provided for in the European Free Trade Area Convention):

Tariff No.	Description of goods	EFTA rate of duty (francs per 100 kg.)
1704	Sugar confectionery not containing cocoa:	
20	Chewing gum	40
ex 30	Other (than liquorice juice of No. 1704.10) excluding fondant, pastes, creams and similar intermediate products, in bulk, containing 80 per cent. or more of sweetening	50
8406	Internal combustion piston engines:	
ex 20	Pistons for diesel engines	85
22	Sections of pistons for internal combustion engines	85
8706	Parts and accessories of motor-vehicles:	
ex 34	Wheels with or without tyres: water-radiators for engines	85

In consequence of this change, the goods concerned, when imported from EFTA countries, are now dutiable at 50 per cent. of the basic rate of import duty. The present EFTA rates of duty are shown above.

Amendment to the Swiss Customs Tariff

WITH EFFECT from January 1 the rate of duty on tariff position 8706.12 in the Swiss Customs Tariff (parts and accessories for tractors other than single-axle tractors with internal combustion or explosion engines) is 80 francs per 100 kilogrammes gross weight, and not 100 francs as published in the Swiss decree of December 17, 1962 and reported in the *Board of Trade Journal* of February 8.

Exporters

THE services of the Export Sections of the Board of Trade Regional Organizations are freely available to you. Each of these Export Sections is closely linked with the Board of Trade Headquarters and thus with the Overseas Offices of H.M. Government. The Controller and his staff will give you all possible help in your efforts to sell your goods overseas.

Regional Organization of the Board of Trade

For information and guidance on export matters or on any other aspect of the work of the Board of Trade – including, for example, advice about location, which is available to industrial concerns seeking to expand or to develop new projects – you are invited to get in touch in the first instance with the nearest Regional Office. If you would prefer it, the Controller or a senior member of his staff, will glady arrange to meet you at your own address. The names of the Controllers and the addresses, Subscriber Trunk Dialling Codes and Telex Numbers of the Regional Offices of the Department are given below.

NORTHERN REGION. Clarendon House, Clayton Street West, Newcastle-upon-Tyne 1. (Tel. Newcastle 27550. Code: ONE 2. 27550. Telex No. 53178.)
R. Wood.

YORKSHIRE AND LINCOLNSHIRE REGION. Pearl Chambers, East Parade, Leeds, 1. (Tel. Leeds 31761. Code: OLE 2. 31761. Telex No. 55265.)
E. Atherton

EASTERN REGION. Cromwell House, Dean Stanley Street, London, S.W.1 (Tel. TATe 4355. Telex No. 25991.)
D. A. Wilson, C.B.E.

LONDON AND SOUTH EASTERN REGION. Cromwell House, Dean Stanley Street, London, S.W.1. (Tel. TATe 4355.
Barry Kay, C.B.E. Telex No. 25991.)

SOUTH WESTERN REGION. Government Buildings, Burghill Road, Westbury-on-Trym, Bristol. (Tel. Bristol 62-2851. Code: OBR 2. 62-2851. Telex No. 44214.)
M. Weber.

WALES. Government Buildings, Gabalfa, Cardiff. (Tel. Cardiff 62151. Code: OCA 2. 62151. Telex No. 49267.)
R. W. Daniel, C.B.E.

MIDLAND REGION. Somerset House, 37 Temple Street, Birmingham, 2. (Tel. Birmingham Midland 8221. Code: 021. MID 8221.
P. J. L. Homan. Telex No. 33702.)

NORTH WESTERN REGION. 76 Newton Street, Manchester. (Tel. Manchester Central 2171. Code: 061. CEN 2171.
R. J. Forbes, C.B.E. Telex No. 66104.)

SCOTLAND. 40 George Street, Glasgow, C.1. (Tel. Glasgow Bell 4455. Code: 041. BEL 4455. Telex No. 77583.) District Office: 29a High Street, Inverness. (Tel. Inverness 31998. Code OIN 3. 31998.)
C. J. A. Whitehouse, O.B.E.

NORTHERN IRELAND. Ministry of Commerce (Northern Ireland), Chichester House, Chichester Street, Belfast. (Tel. Belfast 28271. Code: OBE 2. 28271. Telex No. 74578.)
H. E. Jones, C.B.E.

This list is prepared by Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, E.C.4. (Tel. CITy 5757, Ext. 463).

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- *Sunflower Oil*
- *Dairy Products*
- *Caviare*
- *Sturgeon*
- *Frogs, Crayfish, Snails*
- *Fully Cooked Poultry*
- *Eggs*

PRODEXPORT *also exports feathers and down, and also animal by-products, such as hair and hooves.*
For prompt information, apply to the Rumanian Economic Agency, 26, Cadogan Square, London, S.W.1

ITALY

Further Changes in Customs Duties

IN ADDITION to those changes announced in the *Board of Trade Journal* on April 19, Presidential Decree No. 408, which came into force on April 6, announces modifications to a large range of duties on raw materials. These however are of a temporary nature only.

Inquiries should be addressed to Export Services Branch (Tariff Section), Room E39, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757. Ext. 449).

Changes valid until October 15

		Non-EEC Countries
12.01 A II	Ground nuts, for the production of edible oils	Free
12.01 A III	Ground nuts, other	Free
12.01 E II	Castor oil seeds, other	Free
12.01 G II b	Spurge and croton seeds, other	Free
12.01 G III b	Sesamum seeds, for the production of edible oils	Free
12.01 G III c	Sesamum seeds, other	Free
12.01 G IV d	Cotton seeds, for the production of edible oils	Free
12.01 G IV e	Cotton seeds, for other purposes, n.e.s.	Free
12.01 G V b	Seeds, not specified; for the production of edible oils	Free
12.01 G V c	Seeds, not specified ; other	Free

Changes valid until June 30, 1964

		Non-EEC Countries
25.05 C	Natural sands other	Free
25.06 A	Crude quartz	Free
25.06 B I	Crushed or powder quartz	3%
25.07 B II a	Refractory earths	Free
25.07 B III	Natural bentonite	Free
25.09 A I b 1	Cassel earth containing less than 70% of iron oxide	3%
25.09 A I b 2	Other	3%
25.11 B II	Barium carbonate, other	2·5%
25.14 A	Ground or powdered slate	Free
25.20 A	Plasters	Free
25.25 A II	Meerschaum, polished pieces	Free
25.25 B	Jet	Free
25.27 B II	Natural steatite, other	3%
25.28	Natural cryolite and natural chiolite	Free
25.32 A	Strontianite and celestine	Free
27.07 B II a 1 bb	Crude benzol, other	Free
27.07 B II a 2 bb Alpha	Xylols for certain uses	Free
27.07 B II a 2 bb Beta	Xylols, other	Free
27.07 B II a 2 cc	Toluol	Free
27.07 B II a 2 dd Alpha	Solvent-naphtha; for varnish	Free
27.07 B II a 2 dd Beta	Solvent-naphtha, other	Free
27.07 D I	Phenols, cresols and xylenols crude	3%
ex 27.07 D II	Cresols and xylenols, purified	3%
27.07 E II a	Naphthalene, purified for the manufacture of organic colours, of accelerators for the rubber and phthalic industries	Free
27.07 E II b	Naphthalene purified for other purposes	Free
27.07 F I	Anthracene, crude	Free
27.07 F II	Anthracene, purified	Free
28.01 A	Fluorine	9%
28.04 B	Rare gases	9%
28.04 C III	Tellurium and arsenic	3%
28.04 C V b	Boron and nitrogen	8%
29.01 D I b 2 bb	Xylene for the manufacture of synthetic organic dyestuffs, synthetic medicinal products, varnishes, etc.	Free
29.01 D I b 2 cc	Xylene for other purposes	Free
29.01 D I b 3	Toluene	Free
29.38 B I a	Vitamin A	7%
29.38 C I	Natural concentrates of vitamins A + D	7%
30.01 A II a	Spinal cords and lungs, not powdered	3%
30.01 A II b	Other organs, not powdered	8%
30.01 B I	Extracts of glands or other organs or of their secretions	11%
30.01 B II	Other prepared animal substances	11%
32.04 A I	Colouring matter; black cutch	Free
32.04 A II	Colouring matter; extracts of Persian berry and madder; woad	6%
32.04 A III	Colouring matter, litmus	3%
32.04 A IV a	Colouring matter, logwood extract and haematein	7%
32.04 A IV b	Colouring matter, other of vegetable origin, n.e.s.	7%
38.01 A II	Artificial graphite, other	5%
38.01 B	Colloidal graphite natural or artificial	7%
38.07 A II	Spirits of turpentine, other	4%
38.07 B I	Sulphate turpentine; crude dipentene	5%
38.07 B II	Other, n.e.s.	6%
38.08 A	Rosin	5%
38.08 B	Rosin spirit and rosin oils	6%
39.01 B VII a	Silicones, containing volatile organic solvents	20%
39.01 B VII b	Silicones, other	18%
44.01 C I	Sawdust, unprocessed	Free
44.01 C II	Sawdust, other	Free
53.04 A	Waste of wool or fine animal hair	Free
54.02 A	Ramie, raw	Free
54.02 B	Ramie, other	Free
55.01 A	Cotton, raw	Free
55.01 B	Cotton, other	Free
55.03 A	Cotton waste, raw	Free
55.03 B	Cotton waste, other	Free
57.03	Jute, raw, tow and waste of jute	Free
74.02	Master alloys	Free
81.04 C I a	Unwrought cobalt, alloyed with other metals	Free
81.04 G I	Manganese, unwrought; waste and scrap	6%
81.04 H I	Niobium, unwrought; waste and scrap	6%
81.04 N I	Zirconium, unwrought; waste and scrap	6%
81.04 O I	Rhenium, unwrought; waste and scrap	6%
81.04 P I	Callium, indium and thallium, unwrought; waste and scrap	3%

Decrees Concerning Chemical Additives and Colouring Matters in Foodstuffs

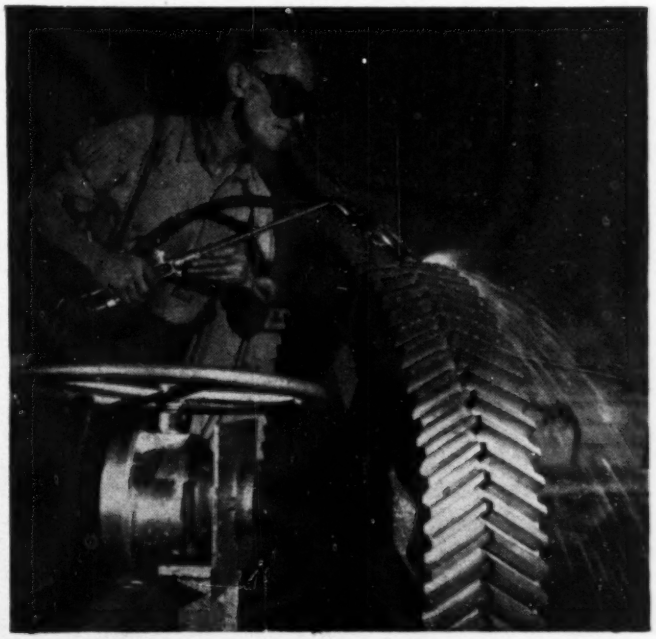
UNDER LAW 283 of April 30, 1962: Regulations for the Production and Sale of Foodstuffs, the Italian Government took powers to draw up schedules of those chemical additives and colouring matters the use of which would be permitted in foodstuffs. The three following Decrees were published in the *Gazzetta Ufficiale* of March 7, 1963 and came into force on that day, though in the case of imports a period of six months' grace is given before they need conform to the regulations. Twelve months is given for the liquidation of existing stocks.

1. Decree regulating the use and approving the list of chemical additives.
2. Decree regulating the use and approving the list of colouring matters.

   The list is in almost every respect identical with that published under European Economic Community on pages 1184/1187 of the *Board of Trade Journal* of December 7, 1962.
3. Decree regulating the health standards of containers, wrappings, etc. to be used for foodstuffs or for articles of personal use.

The Italian text of these lists, and translations of the Decrees themselves, can be seen in Export Services Branch (Tariff Section), Room E39, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757. Ext. 449).

North East Firm's Service in Europe



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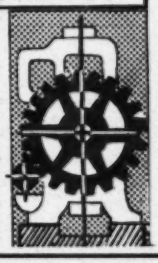

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